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Blacks Strike in S. Africa

A Million Protest As Whites Elect New Parliament

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's voiceless blacks staged one of the biggest protest strikes in the country's history as the white minority went to the polls on Wednesday for general elections.

The election campaign ended with white voters going to heavily guarded polling stations in often near-deserted streets.

First estimates indicated that more than a million workers and students stayed at home in segregated townships to protest the exclusion of the black majority of 25 million from Parliament.

In most areas they appeared to have heeded their leaders' pleas for a peaceful, disciplined strike.

The three million white voters were expected to re-elect President Peter W. Botha's rightist National Party, which had held power since 1948 and campaigned on a tough law-and-order platform.

Security forces launched a major operation in Soweto, the largest black township and a frequent flashpoint in the past three years of violent anti-apartheid protest.

More than half a million blacks stayed at home on Tuesday after trade unions and anti-apartheid groups called a two-day peaceful protest. The independent Labor Monitoring Group said the boycott Wednesday was far bigger.

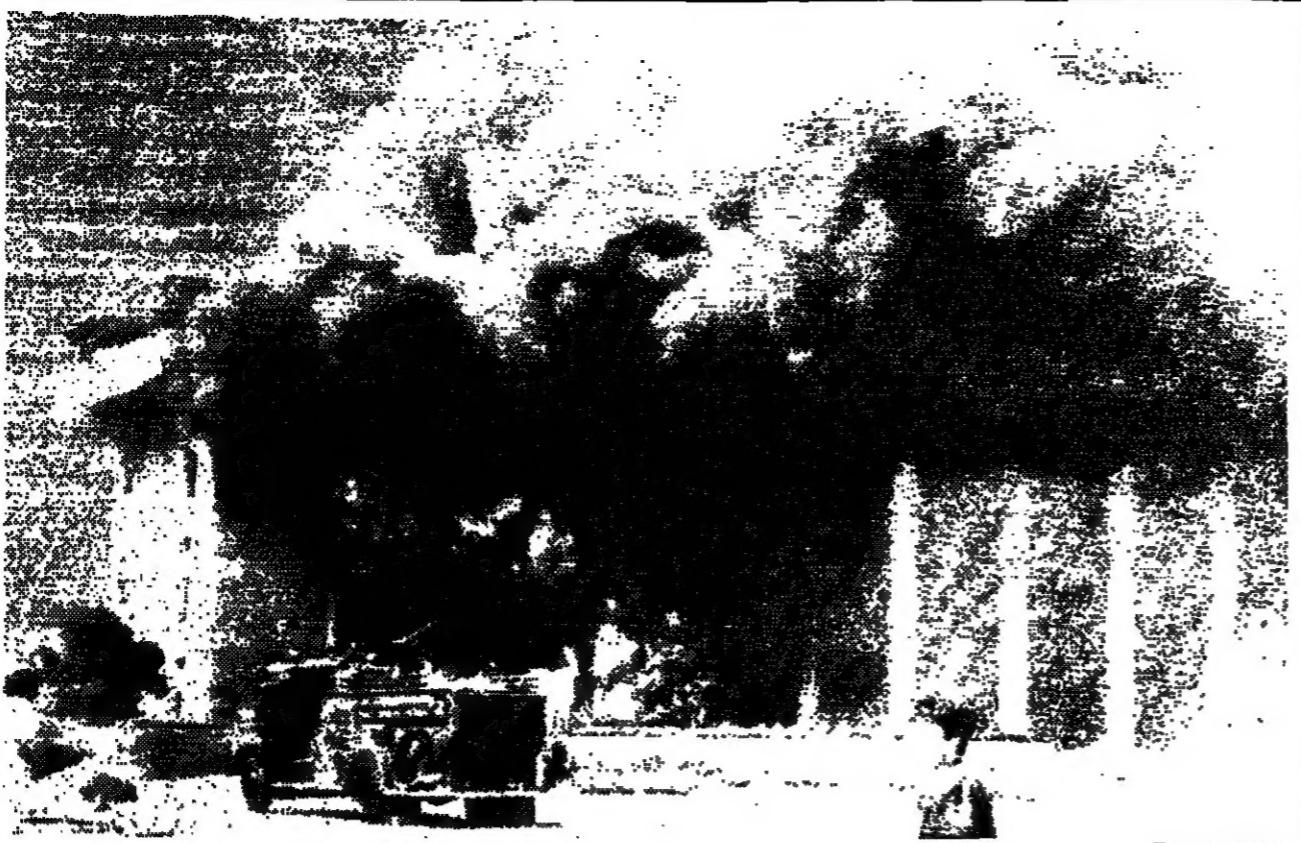
The United Democratic Front, the largest legal anti-apartheid organization, said it was the biggest protest against white rule since a state of emergency was declared in June to crack down on political unrest.

Schools were boycotted in most townships. The country's two most prestigious English-language campuses, Cape Town University and Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg, shut for the day after student clashes with riot police men.

The election campaign has been accompanied by an increase in fire-bomb attacks on trains and police shootings. The government has charged that guerrillas of the African National Congress planned to disrupt the campaign.

The government's latest unrest listed dozens of minor incidents.

See ELECTION, Page 6



The Associated Press

Students Demonstrate at South Korean University

Smoke rising from the main building at the Ansan campus of Kyungpook University near Seoul on Wednesday. The building was set on fire during a demonstration by about 400 students

seeking the removal of the university president and the lifting of academic sanctions on activists. Violence erupted after police stormed the campus, firing tear gas. Six students were arrested.

Hart's Wife Says He Did Nothing Wrong

The Associated Press

DENVER — Gary Hart's wife, Lee, said Wednesday that she was not disturbed by his association with a young actress.

"Gary said, 'I did nothing,' and I know he did nothing," Mrs. Hart said in an interview before flying to join her husband in New Hampshire, where he was campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination. "And in all honesty, if it doesn't bother me, I don't think it ought to bother anyone else."

The Miami Herald has reported that Mr. Hart, 30, the leading contender for the party's nomination, spent Friday night and most of Saturday with Donna Rice, 29, an actress, model and pharmaceutical saleswoman. At his Washington town house while Mrs. Hart was in Denver.

The Herald assigned reporters to stay out the house Friday and Saturday after an anonymous tip, but acknowledged Monday that entrances were unwatched for up to five hours.

The former Colorado senator has denounced the report as "false and misleading."

Asked whether she thought her

husband had showed poor judgment, Mrs. Hart said, "If I could have planned his weekend schedule, I think I would have scheduled with a young actress."

"But I don't think one should misconstrue something that may be

a bad political judgment with the kind of character assassination that has been going on."

Mr. Hart traveled to New Hampshire on Wednesday but canceled appearances scheduled for later in the week so that he could return to Denver to see his family.

"I know Gary better than anyone else," Mrs. Hart said at Stapleton International Airport in Denver. "When Gary says nothing happened, nothing happened. One thing I do know especially about my husband, he does not lie."

Until she agreed to be interviewed Wednesday, Mrs. Hart had been in seclusion at the Hart family home in Troublesome Gulch, in the foothills west of Denver.

She said she was sorry about

what she considered a breach in journalistic ethics, adding: "I personally find it outrageous that a story was printed without the facts. They were given an opportunity to find out those facts."

Mrs. Hart said a person gives up some privacy during a presidential campaign, "But I wasn't quite prepared for the kind of sophisticated electronics, or whatever, around my house for the last three days that was trying to look into my house over 200 yards away." Two-hundred yards is about 180 meters.

■ Statement Is Said to Help

E.J. Dionne Jr. of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Democratic politicians say that

Mr. Hart's assertion that he had done nothing "immoral" would help keep his candidacy alive but had not resolved doubts that the incident had raised about his judgment.

One of his opponents for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, said he believed Mr. Hart's statements that he had not spent the night with Ms. Rice.

"I feel sorry for him and his family because I believe him," Mr. Biden said.

But some of Mr. Hart's supporters said they needed further explanations.

"He's provided a beginning of an

See HART, Page 2

North Again Implicated In Tax Fraud Conspiracy; Secord Tells of Pressure

Rebel Funds Were Priority, Witness Says

Fund Raiser For Contras Pleads Guilty

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Secord told Congress on Wednesday that the hostages in Lebanon were always a part of the U.S. arms deals with Iran but that there was no formal arms-for-hostages agreement when Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, flew to Tehran in May 1986.

The retired air force major general testified in the second day of public hearings by the special House and Senate committees on the Iran-contra affair. He also said that while he was trying to set up the arms delivery to Iran, he was under pressure from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North to divert profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

He said he believed Colonel North, who was removed from the National Security Council in November when the Iran-contra affair became public, originated the idea of diverting the profits of the arms sales to the contras.

General Secord described three meetings with Israeli and Iranian officials in Paris, London and Frankfurt to set up the arms sales.

He said "there were always discussions of hostages whenever there were meetings" with the Iranian arms dealer, Manucher Ghorbanifar.

But he said that in early talks with the Iranian middleman, whom he described as "smooth" but untrustworthy, he found talk of an arms-for-hostages plan "repulsive."

He said that Mr. McFarlane found Mr. Ghorbanifar "one of the most despicable characters he had ever met."

The White House had denied the arms sales, which began in the summer of 1985, were conducted to free



Casey Dies

William J. Casey, former CIA chief, is dead. Page 2.

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Nevertheless, Mr. McFarlane flew to Tehran with Colonel North to meet with Mr. Ghorbanifar and Iranian government officials within three months of the Frankfurt meeting, believing an arms-for-hostages swap was in the works.

"As far as I know there was no Iranian agreement to produce all the hostages at the time of the meeting in Tehran," General Secord said, contradicting earlier testimony by Mr. McFarlane and notes on the meetings in the Tower commission report.

"I know that this expectation arose somehow," General Secord said. "I don't know exactly how that expectation got into McFarlane's head. You'll have to ask him."

The White House had denied the arms sales, which began in the summer of 1985, were conducted to free

Mr. Miller, president of International Business Communications, admitted that he discussed with Colonel North, then a National Security Council aide, the raising of money to buy a piece of military equipment for the rebels, known as contras.

Asked by the U.S. District Judge Stanley Harris to name the government official with whom he dealt, Mr. Miller replied, "Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North."

Prosecutors told Judge Harris they had evidence that Mr. Miller then obtained a donation to buy the equipment — after getting an estimate of the equipment's cost from Colonel North — from a private contributor to the foundation run by Mr. Channell.

Judge Harris ordered Mr. Miller released on personal recognition. Mr. Miller could be sentenced to up to five years in prison and fined \$25,000 for conspiring to defraud the government of taxes on \$3 million raised by Mr. Channell's National Endowment for the Preservation of Liberty.

The criminal information against Mr. Miller stated that a \$1 million contribution was donated to the endowment in 1985, shortly after Mr. Miller and Mr. Channell had met with the donor.

Mr. Channell pleaded guilty last week to a similar charge brought by Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel investigating the Iran-contra affair.

The charge involved using Mr. Channell's tax-exempt foundation "for an improper purpose, namely, to solicit contributions to purchase military and other types of nonhumanitarian aid for the contras," said the filing.

At that time Mr. Channell named Mr. Miller, a former staffer on President Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign, and Colonel North as co-conspirators.

Mr. Channell admitted that he falsely represented to the Internal Revenue Service that his endowment was a tax-exempt organization raising money for charitable purposes.

Money for arming the Nicaraguan contras is not a tax-deductible contribution.

Mr. Channell is awaiting sentencing.

The information filed against Mr. Miller said he was involved in three meetings in 1985 with Mr. Channell that paved the way for contributions of \$3.1 million in stocks and cash to the foundation.

Prosecutors have said the foundation told prospective donors that the money would be used to purchase military and other nonhumanitarian aid for the contras.

Mr. Walsh is conducting his investigation as congressional committees hear public testimony on the sale of weapons to Iran and the contras.



ISRAEL RAID CAMP IN LEBANON — Palestinian refugees and militiamen looked for survivors of an Israeli air raid on Wednesday at the Ain al Helweh refugee camp south of Sidon. The attack demolished 50 buildings, killing at least seven persons and wounding 28, according to security sources in Lebanon. Page 6.

In a Dusty Afghan City, Scars of a Prolonged War

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

HERAT, Afghanistan — The young Soviet soldiers stared intently at passing strangers as they guarded the strategic bridge linking this ancient city with the airport.

They had been sent military aircraft to violate Chinese air space," Mr. Ma said. "It has also amassed military troops in the border areas," he said were there "to conduct military exercises."

The Indians have denied violating Chinese air space or conducting military exercises along the Chinese border.

China has denied reports from the Indian press that it has been amassing troops in Tibet.

China claims 56,000 square miles

(145,150 square kilometers) of territory in the eastern Himalayas bordering on Tibet, which India has declared to be its state of Arunachal Pradesh.

India annexed Tibet in 1950 and does not recognize the so-called McMahon Line fixed in 1914 by the British rulers of India at Kushok Bakula Rinpoche, about 60 miles (100 kilo-

meters) north, to the forces fighting in western and southern Afghanistan. Convoy of more than 200 Soviet-driven trailer and tanker trucks lurched along the badly rutted road northward toward home.

Herat has seen invaders come and go for more than 2,000 years. Alexander built a fortress at Herat and the armies of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and the great Persian kings sacked and rebuilt it. This trading center has also served as a

citadel of Islamic learning and culture.

Now it is scarred by modern battles with the guerrillas who are fighting the country's Soviet-backed government and its streets are dusty and pitted, reflecting years of wartime neglect.

"We have some problems with security, small groups coming to the road to try to rob people," said Mohammed Khalil Sepoy, the secretary of the People's Democratic

Party for Herat Province. But he said there were no problems last year, "just some attacks in remote areas."

Mr. Sepoy said the city's population of 180,000 was only slightly lower than it had been before the arrival of Soviet troops in 1979.

Other residents said they believed the population had decreased by about 20 percent in recent years.

As he spoke, artillery fire outside the city could be heard. The city itself remained quiet over a 20-hour period, except for occasional crackling of automatic weapons fire at night and two explosions after midnight.

Merchants in the bazaar described life as normal, with shoes and cloth coming regularly from Iran and meat, grain and vegetables arriving unflooded from the fertile countryside.

"Everything has been fine for the last year or so, very secure," said Jamal Uddin, a street vendor of Iranian-made plastic footwear, through a government interpreter.

"Before that there were attacks on the villages."

But then, as happened often,

there was a volunteered comment or a whispered aside that suggested something different.

"All these problems around

here," said an agitated bystander, "the people who attack us cause them. They still are causing problems."

While Western diplomatic reports indicated that unrest continues, recent trouble appears to have been fairly light, according to hospital reports and damage sites.

While there are armed Afghan guards at major or sensitive installations, government and party officials move around the city during the day with ease and usually without arms.

The Soviet troops so evident just two or three miles outside the city are nowhere to be seen inside.

In the heart of the old bazaar district, the walls show the bullet marks of past battles.

At the city's hospital in the modern part of the city, doctors confirmed a recent diplomatic report of a hit by a rocket or a mortar that lightly damaged a new wing of the hospital.

An operating room attendant was killed by the explosion, according to Faidoun Ashir, the regional public health officer and hospital director.

Doctors became nervous when talking about war-related casualties but said that about 5 percent to

See HERAT, Page 6

Guinea Sentences 60 Touré Supporters to Death

Reuters

CONAKRY, Guinea — Sixty persons, including nine former cabinet ministers and 30 military officers, have been sentenced to death in the West African nation of Guinea after secret political trials, the government announced Wednesday.

The diplomats do not rule out, however, the possibility of further tensions arising or skirmishes occurring as the snows melt in the Himalayas and troops on both sides are able to move more freely.

The senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India face delicate domestic political situations, making it difficult for either side to make concessions in any new round of border talks.

The Indians are reported to have proposed that new border talks be held soon. But seven previous rounds of border talks have made little progress, diplomats say.

"They don't even spread out maps," an Asian diplomat said re-

marks.

The statement by the ruling Mil-

Harsh Words for Constitution

U.S. Justice Notes Early Pro-Slavery, Anti-Women Bias

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Justice Thurgood Marshall of the Supreme Court urged Americans not to go overboard in praising the U.S. Constitution while celebrating its bicentennial anniversary. He noted that the document sanctioned slavery and denied women the right to vote.

Mr. Marshall, the first and only black justice on the court, said the constitution was "defective from the start." He said it required several amendments, a civil war, "and momentous social transformation to attain the system of constitutional government, and its respect for the individual freedoms and human rights, we hold as fundamental today."

His remarks were prepared for a speech he was to deliver Wednesday to a lawyer's group meeting in Hawaii.

Mr. Marshall is the first high-ranking government official to take issue with the bicentennial celebration, which is being coordinated by a commission headed by the former Supreme Court chief justice, Warren E. Burger.

Indirectly criticizing the commission's plans and "proud proclamations of the [Founders'] wisdom,"

foresight, and sense of justice," Mr. Marshall said the "focus of this celebration invites a complacent belief that the vision of those who debated and compromised in Philadelphia" was responsible for the "more perfect Union" it is said we enjoy today."

Slavery has been abolished and the right to vote has been granted blacks and women, he said, "but the credit does not belong to the framers."

"It belongs to those who refused to acquiesce in outdated notions of 'liberty,' 'justice' and 'equality' and who strived to better them," he said.

Mr. Marshall said he did not find the wisdom, foresight, and sense of justice exhibited by the framers particularly profound.

The constitution Americans cite today, he said, is "vastly different from what the framers barely began to construct two centuries ago."

The first three words in the preamble, "we the people," Justice Marshall said, did not include the "majority of American's citizens," women and blacks.

"These omissions were intentional," he said, as "moral principles against slavery." Those who

would have stood against slavery compromised their principles for economic gain and to induce southern delegates to give the national government broad power to regulate trade, he said.

Mr. Marshall also commented publicly for the first time on how the constitution should be interpreted.

Attorney General Edwin Meese III and other conservatives have argued that the Supreme Court is bound by the "original intent" of those who drafted the constitution, not by new interpretations of a "living constitution" that changes over time.

Mr. Marshall said he did not find the wisdom, foresight, and sense of justice exhibited by the framers particularly profound.

The constitution Americans cite today, he said, is "vastly different from what the framers barely began to construct two centuries ago."

The men who drafted the constitution in Philadelphia in 1787 could not have imagined, he said, "nor would they have accepted, that the document they were drafting would one day be construed by the Supreme Court to which had been appointed a woman and the descendant of an African slave."

"While the Union survived the



Thurgood Marshall

William J. Casey Dies; Director of the CIA And a Reagan Confidant

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William J. Casey, 74, the director of central intelligence under President Ronald Reagan, died at a hospital in Glen Cove, New York, early Wednesday.

The cause of death was listed as pneumonia, with complications from a cancerous brain tumor that was discovered last year.

Mr. Casey, a New York-born lawyer who had been a campaign adviser to Mr. Reagan, suffered two seizures and was hospitalized in Washington on Dec. 15, the day before he was to testify to a Senate panel about the Central Intelligence Agency's role in the sale of American arms to Iran. He underwent surgery three days later for removal of a malignant brain tumor, and it was later reported that he had been under treatment for cancer of the prostate gland.

After several weeks in the hospital, he resigned his CIA post on Feb. 2.

Mr. Casey was a spymaster for the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and became a multimillionaire in private life, first as a packager and processor of legal and economic information for corporate customers, later mainly as a venture capitalist. He was the manager of Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign in 1980 and took the intelligence post in 1981.

Mr. Casey became the first CIA director in 16 years to stay on from one presidential term to the next.

One controversy repeatedly swirled around him. Regularly under fire from some members of Congress, he came in for particularly strong criticism in December as having evidently given CIA staff members great latitude to circumvent a 1984 congressional prohibition on giving aid to the rebels in Nicaragua.

Through it all, Mr. Casey retained the confidence and the ear of Mr. Reagan. He became the first CIA director to be a fully participating cabinet member. He also became nationally known, recognizable by his stooped physique, his heavy glasses and his much-mimicked indistinct speech.

Mr. Casey also held high posts in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

After Mr. Reagan took office he sought, through Mr. Casey, to build up the CIA's ability to take military and political action outside the United States.

The agency began to provide the

Nicaraguan contras with military assistance and clandestine instruction, before such aid was rendered illegal by Congress in 1984.

Mr. Casey was criticized by some members of Congress as evidently lacking knowledge about the diversion to the Nicaraguan insurgents of proceeds from the disputed sale of arms to Iran.

Earlier he was a focus of controversy as his own financial affairs came under scrutiny. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence became concerned about financial assets that he had not disclosed prior to his confirmation hearings.

Controversy also boiled up about such intelligence undertakings as the laying of mines in Nicaragua harbors and the compiling of an advisory textbook for the contras on "selective use of violence" against civilian officials.

At the same time, after three years at the intelligence agency's helm, Mr. Casey was praised for improving its analytical work and making it more up to date.

William Joseph Casey was born in Elmhurst, New York, the son of William J. and Blanche La Vigne Casey. He earned a bachelor's degree at Fordham University in 1934. After graduate work at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, he earned a law degree at St. John's University in 1937.

From 1941 to 1946, Mr. Casey was with U.S. Army Intelligence and the Office of Strategic Services.

From a base in London, he directed OSS spies. Recalling that work, he said, "All we could do was pop a guy into Germany with a radio and hope to hear from him."

In 1948, he became associate general counsel of the Point Four mission to France, the Economic Cooperation Administration. He lectured on tax law at New York University from 1948 to 1962.

He wrote books with such titles as "Tax Sheltered Investments" in 1952 and "Accounting Desk Book" in 1956. He went on to amass considerable wealth as an investor.

On Sunday night, in a suburb of Osaka, a man wearing a ski mask entered the second-floor offices of the local Asahi Shimbun bureau while three reporters were eating dinner at their desks. Without a word, the assailant fired a shotgun twice, and fled. One journalist was wounded and a second killed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Rebuffs Callaghan

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has rejected a request by former Prime Minister James Callaghan for an inquiry into allegations that the British secret service plotted to overthrow a Labor Party government in the 1970s.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons on Wednesday that the security service director-general, Sir Anthony Duff, had looked into the allegations over the past four months.

"He has given me his personal assurance that the stories are false," Mrs. Thatcher said. Mr. Callaghan said Mrs. Thatcher had missed "a very good opportunity at this moment both to close an unhappy chapter and open a fresh one."

Mr. Callaghan had called for an inquiry into allegations by Peter Wright, a retired officer of the MI5 counterespionage agency, that officers in the agency plotted to overthrow Prime Minister Harold Wilson because they believed he was a Soviet agent. Mr. Wright made the allegations in his published memoirs.

Tories Pledge Tougher Nuclear Policy

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's Conservative government, preparing for an election in which defense policy will play a key part, said Wednesday that the Soviet Union was still determined to dominate Western Europe and pledged to strengthen Britain's nuclear forces.

The statement appeared in the government's annual defense white paper that details principles of policy and spending projections. It clarified the position that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is to take against the Labor Party opposition in a general election expected next month.

The document contained a detailed analysis of the Soviet Union. "Soviet leaders have not yet been prepared clearly to renounce the idea of a global struggle against capitalism," the report concluded. "That struggle continues today."

Sudan Rebels Down Plane, Killing 13

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Sudanese rebels reported Wednesday that they had shot down a small Sudanese airliner, killing 13 people.

"We shot it down," said Major Deng Aior, of the Sudan People's Liberation Army. Civil aviation sources said the passengers were all Sudanese. The Dutch Embassy said the Dutch pilot and co-pilot also died in the crash Tuesday. The rebels accused the government of using commercial planes on military missions.

Government sources said Major General Fadillah Barmah Nasir, minister of state for defense, met in emergency session with officials of the aviation department and of the domestic airline that owned the twin-engine Cessna.

Japanese Extremists Claim Murder

TOKYO (NYT) — An ultra-nationalist group, saying it had inflicted "divine punishment," claimed responsibility Wednesday for an attack in which a Japanese newspaper reporter was killed Sunday night.

"Only capital punishment is left for people who are anti-Japan," the group, which calls itself the Revenge Against Communism Corps, said in a letter received by Kyodo, the Japanese news agency. It warned that "we will continue to execute until the death of the last member."

On Sunday night, in a suburb of Osaka, a man wearing a ski mask entered the second-floor offices of the local Asahi Shimbun bureau while three reporters were eating dinner at their desks. Without a word, the assailant fired a shotgun twice, and fled. One journalist was wounded and a second killed.

Worker's Death Is Protested in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — Railroad cars were set ablaze and railroad lines blocked Wednesday in the northern town of Reino in protest against the first fatality in Spain's two-month wave of labor unrest.

Gonzalo Ruiz Garcia, 33, died Tuesday. He was injured in April in a clash between civil guards and steelworkers protesting planned job cuts in Reino. The worker's death brought relations between unions and the Socialist government to a new low.

In a separate development, a militant member of the Socialist Party, Felix Peña, 55, became the second fatality in a gasoline-bomb attack on the party's headquarters in the Basque-region town of Portugalete. Five Basque radicals have been charged in connection with the attack in April. It was intended as a protest against France's expulsions of suspected Basque separatists.

For the Record

Jane Smith, the widow of Michael Smith, co-pilot of the U.S. shuttle Challenger, filed a \$1.5-billion lawsuit Wednesday, charging three defendants with extreme negligence in the shuttle explosion in which he and six other astronauts died. The suit named the U.S. government, the rocket-maker Morton Thiokol, and Lawrence Mulley, director of the rocket-booster program at the time of the accident in January 1986. (UPI)

The managing board of the daily *Le Matin*, closely linked to France's Socialist Party, filed papers Wednesday with the Commercial Court under bankruptcy laws, the newspaper said. A spokeswoman for the newspaper said *Le Matin* would continue to publish with a court-appointed administrator overseeing its business affairs.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Another wave of strikes will hit Greece this week, as civil servants, transport workers, hospitals, banks and schools protest Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's austerity program. At least 300,000 civil servants are due to go on a 48-hour strike beginning Thursday. Fifteen domestic flights by the Olympic airways have been canceled, and rail service will be closed down for three hours. (Reuters)

A West German travel agent started a suit Wednesday to defend his right to sell cut-price air tickets. The agent buys tickets in other countries with favorable exchange rates and undercutts his competitors at home. Legal experts said the action in the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg could be a blow to restrictive practices by European Community airlines. (Reuters)

Striking French air controllers forced delays or cancellations of dozens of flights throughout France on Wednesday morning, airline officials said. The controllers plan to halt work again Thursday between 6:30 and 9 A.M. (AP)

HART: Wife Says He Does Not Lie

(Continued from Page 1)
John Pierrot, 75, who drew editorial and sports cartoons for The New York Post from 1965 to 1980, Wednesday in West Chester, Pennsylvania after a long illness.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Seriously With Surprises

By the first afternoon it had already become clear that the joint investigation into the Iran-contra affair was going to be dead serious and full of surprises. Tuesday morning had been spent giving committed members the opportunity to assert publicly in their opening statements that they were animated by sober rectitude and determined to prevent the intrusion of partisanship or personal purpose and so forth and so on. But the afternoon got down to the absolutely riveting testimony of Richard Secord, a retired general who as a private citizen served in effect as chief of staff for the operations that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North was running out of the National Security Council staff.

General Secord appeared before the committee without asking for immunity. "This administration," he said, immediately dropping a blockbuster, asked him for assistance, gave him to understand that it knew of his conduct and approved it, and then in "panis" disavowed and "betrayed" him and his comrades. The general did not, on Tuesday, have occasion to present full documentation for this charge, but he testified that his mis-

sion of running arms to Iran and then to the contras was undertaken to serve official policy and was conducted in regular and close contact with others of the U.S. government. He said that he had brought his operational cares to now-retired CIA Director William Casey three times, and that one of their meetings took place in the White House.

President Reagan, briefly receiving the press in another context on Tuesday, offered himself as a curios but not especially anxious spectator of events that had somehow unfolded beyond his ken. Whether his manner of detachment will survive the new inquiry and whether his political standing or his capacity for policy-making will be affected are the questions that lead these congressional hearings their undeniable air of drama.

The congressional sponsors of the investigation presented it as a painful but necessary exercise in remedial democratic truth-seeking. Whatever the final results, it is evident that the public is going to learn a good bit more about events that have already been in the news for six months.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Proper News Story

Gary Hart pleads guilty to bad judgment, the only charge growing out of his weekend encounter with Donna Rice that is indisputably a matter of public concern. He has denied any immorality, and while that may interest some people, it is primarily a matter between Mr. Hart and his conscience.

But there is another judgment to be made as well, on the performance of the news media. Mr. Hart, in his speech in New York on Tuesday to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, attacked The Miami Herald, which published the story that linked him and Ms. Rice. "I hope," he said, challenging the publishers, "you'll ask yourselves some searching questions about what is right and what is truthful."

Mr. Hart was giving voice to attitudes that are widely felt. "Seedy scandal-mongering," some say of The Herald, sending reporters to stake out Mr. Hart's home, "invasion of privacy" . . . "Sex sells papers" . . . "Why can't the media be dignified and stick to important issues?"

Those attitudes gain support from questions about The Herald's coverage. The newspaper now acknowledges that there was a five-hour gap in its surveillance when Ms. Rice might have left Mr. Hart's home undetected. She did not necessarily spend

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Misgivings Remain

A letter to The Washington Post appears on the opposite page today from Allan A. Ryan Jr., protesting a Post editorial (*IHT*, April 24) on Karl Linnas, whose prosecution Mr. Ryan supervised. The Post expressed a deep uneasiness about how the law operates in such cases. Mr. Linnas has been deported as a Nazi war criminal to the Soviet Union, where he faces a death sentence.

Mr. Ryan pounces on our opening claim that the charges against Mr. Linnas had not been "proved or even tested in an American courtroom." He notes correctly that there were extensive proceedings to revoke Mr. Linnas' citizenship and later to deport him. But he overlooks entirely that our opening claim was by way of introducing the source of our doubt — that only civil trials had been held; that there were no criminal prosecutions. Of the major differences between them, the crucial one is that in a denaturalization or deportation case, jury trial is not available. In a citizenship case, moreover, the judge may draw an adverse inference if the defendant fails to testify; Mr. Linnas so elected.

Mr. Ryan imputes to us the suggestion, which he denies, that he had offered in evidence the Soviet court's "judgment" of Mr. Linnas. But we never came close to

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Headless in South Africa

The election is probably the most important since that of 1948 — when an astonished Field Marshal Smuts was bundled out of power and the National Party began 39 years of uninterrupted apartheid rule. For academics, students and business leaders the National Party is no longer a credible avenue to ensure power-sharing and thus Africanderdom's survival. And without that credibility it has lost its legitimacy as the political arm of the Afrikaners. The tribe has lost its political head. President Botha's party will be returned to power, but without the support of the best of its breed. It could be a hollow victory and one that may not endure much before 1989 when white South Africa is once again due to go to the polls. Then once again Mr. Botha, or his successor, will have to counter the threats from Africanderdom's left and right with a policy which offers neither separation nor power-sharing, but the bankruptcy of continued repression.

—The Times (London).

Gandhi in a Sea of Trouble

The resignation of three senior ministers within a month, a clash between the prime minister and the head of state over constitu-

tional propriety, two major bribery scandals linked to arms purchases, and the loss of two state governments to the opposition would be enough to shake any government. While a degree of drama is taken for granted by an electorate which has become weary used to political crises, there can be no question of Rajiv Gandhi emerging from this sea of trouble unscathed. This is not to say that his government is collapsing. Mr. Gandhi continues to have an enormous popularity following; his majority in Parliament is secure. But for the first time public confidence in his ability to bring about the changes in India which he promised after his huge election victory in 1985 appears to be waning.

—The Independent (London).

Sweden in the Arms Race

Sweden's nonaligned status has given it an independence based on a delicate balance of contradictions. Sweden's position has also made it largely self-reliant in arms. But in recent years Swedish munitions makers have turned increasingly toward selling arms abroad in order to remain self-sustaining. The result is that a country with a deep commitment to exporting peace has become an exporter of war.

—The Journal of Commerce (New York).

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OPINION

Few Seem to Want the Gulf War Stopped

By John K. Cooley

UNITED STATES furnished Iraq in late 1983 and early 1986. Instead of the main Iranian thrust predicted by the United States north of Basra, Iran's big attack of February 1986 came in a large-scale commando operation of palm groves, mosques and rusting ships trapped by the war looks like a stage set with the lights slowly being turned up.

The shelling has destroyed thousands of homes. About half a million people have left Basra district. After nearly seven years of war and some three years of siege by Iranian forces 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, the Sheraton Hotel, once the city's pride, is pocketed and lacerated.

Students and some faculty members at the big new university campus are curious about a visiting Western newsmen. Does the presence of a "minder" from the Information Ministry in Baghdad inhibit them? Mostly, the young people insist that they will stay in Basra no matter what and finish their studies.

President Saddam Hussein has made clear that he wants those who have fled Basra to return and endure the shelling and hardships. The students endorse this, although without great enthusiasm.

Few young Iraqis can avoid military service, usually lasting three years if they survive. Those we saw in the regular army, and older men and women from the 300,000-strong People's Army or militia, seemed fairly cheerful, even those lining up impatiently to phone home from a sandwiched telephone center.

In a more comfortable setting back in Baghdad, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadhan expounds on the iniquities of the Reagan administration. "For over a year and a half," he says, "there was an organized conspiracy between Iran, Israel and the United States" to tilt the war against Iraq. He says the high command was able to overcome the edge given Iran by U.S.-Israeli deliveries of Hawk anti-aircraft and SA-3 anti-air missiles.

Then there was the matter of the "doctored intelligence" he says the

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OPINION

Hart: Poor Judgment Seen in Bad Focus

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Was it bad judgment for Gary Hart, a presidential candidate already rumored to be "a womanizer," to conduct himself in such a way that he might appear to have spent a night with a woman who was not his wife? Of course it was.

Is the question of his judgment in this instance a matter on which the American people ought to decide whether he should be president? Of course not.

"Judgment" is an overall and nearly intangible quality that does not rest on one misguided decision, one mistake or one moment of thoughtlessness. Many a person of excellent general judgment has been guilty of all of the above.

A president who visits a Nazi SS graveyard, or a candidate who confesses to "lust in my heart," does not always and invariably lack good judgment. There is plenty of time between now and November 1988, taking into account Gary Hart's record of public service, to decide whether he is a man of reliable judgment.

The furor over the Hart incident is not really about his judgment, anyway. It is about his alleged sexual behavior. Nor is press and public interest in this story limited to the question of Mr. Hart's discretion, or lack of it. It is mostly focused on what he did or did not do with a beautiful young woman from Miami.

Is that, then, an issue on which the voters ought to decide whether Mr. Hart should be president? Perhaps, if they think that he and she are lying when they say that nothing sexual happened. Lying to the people, whether about ransomings, hostages with arms sales or about sexual liaisons, would be sufficient grounds for many Americans to oppose a president or anyone who wants to be president.

It is unlikely, judging by the few known facts, that anyone will be able to prove that Mr. Hart or Donna Rice is lying. And if no one can prove it, many Americans will be charitable or fair-minded enough to give Mr. Hart the benefit of the doubt — even considering past questions about his age and name change.

The surveillance imposed on Mr. Hart by the Miami Herald was not, after all, infallible; and many innocent Americans, if "staked out" by hidden watchers, might appear to be doing something they shouldn't. It is true that Americans are entitled to know everything relevant about those who seek the White House, but that does not make secret press spying or eavesdropping — in search not of

The Voters Need to Know

So long as primary elections, and therefore the votes of citizens, matter as much as they presently do, is the only hope of achieving informed choices by means of publicly available information. Thus it may be regrettable, but it is understandable that journalists are leaning toward disclosure and away from the protection of candidates' private lives.

— Nelson W. Paisby, a professor at Harvard, in *The New York Times*.

This letter appeared in The Washington Post. Another letter on the facing page.

ships are private, or should be, and may exist for reasons neither visible nor reprehensible; or that other considerations in any case, far outweigh private acts that some consider unseemly or immoral.

A number of press executives, when questioned about the propriety, if any, of The Herald's staking out at Gary Hart's house, pointed out that in the past reporters would tacitly ignore drunkenness or sexual peccadilloes by public figures. But now, they add, with an air of righteousness, the press doesn't do that anymore. Indeed not, and it shouldn't; but that is a long way from justifying secret surveillance, stakeouts and spying, even on a presidential candidate.

Suppose, moreover, that Mr. Hart did have a sexual relationship with another woman, was discovered and admitted it? Would that necessarily disqualify him for the White House? Many Americans would say yes, and would have a right to vote according to that conviction.

Others might feel that private relation-

ships are private, or should be, and may exist for reasons neither visible nor reprehensible; or that other considerations in any case, far outweigh private acts that some consider unseemly or immoral.

It is not apparent to me, for example,

that the moral leadership and worldwide impact of Martin Luther King were diluted by his private life. Nor is it apparent that the private life of Gary Hart, whatever it may be, is more important or relevant to the choice the voters will make next year than his views on arms control, the economy, international trade and competition, his general competence and experience, or any number of other issues of real magnitude.

Yet at the minute Mr. Hart turned to such issues in his speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Cable News Network cut him off the air. That may be smart "news judgment" but it is the wrong focus, and one shared by too many newspapers and broadcasters that preen themselves on public service.

The New York Times.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Linnas Had the Benefit of Due Process**

As director of the Office of Special Investigations in the Justice Department from 1980 to 1983, I supervised the prosecution of Karl Linnas. The Washington Post's editorial, "Was Justice Done?" (IHT, April 24) contains summing misstatements of fact, reflecting the writer's ignorance of both the facts and the law.

The facts are these: In 1961, a Soviet proceeding of some sort led to a finding that Mr. Linnas, then in the United States, was guilty of Nazi crimes. He was sentenced to death, in absentia. In 1979, the U.S. Justice Department undertook an investigation of him, which led to the filing of charges in the U.S. District Court in New York that Mr. Linnas had been commandant of the concentration camp in Tarta and in that role had supervised the mass murder of innocent Jews under Nazi authority.

In 1981 the federal court held a trial, lasting three weeks, at which it heard evidence and examined documents—not one of which was the 1961 Soviet decree—and following which it concluded that Mr. Linnas was responsible "beyond a reasonable doubt" for the mass murders. It revoked his naturalized citizenship because he had entered the United States illegally. This verdict was upheld on appeal, and was followed by deportation proceedings that led to his deportation.

Thus the editorial's statement that "the charges against Karl Linnas have not been proved or even tested in an American courtroom" is flatly wrong.

The charges were written by American prosecutors and tried before an American judge in an American courtroom under American procedures. We built

protection of our criminal justice system affecting the reliability or accuracy of the fact-finding process that was not extended to Mr. Linnas in this case.

The editorial also states that Mr. Linnas did not "testify or even attend" the Soviet judgment in evidence before the American judge. No American prosecutor could reasonably base any charge or trial on the say-so of a Soviet tribunal, and to this day I do not know or care whether the charges that we filed and proved are similar to those the Soviets pressed in 1961. For The Post to state that the charges were not "proved or tested" in an American courtroom is not only wrong but demeaning to the Justice Department and to the federal court that tried the case in 1981.

The statement that "Mr. Linnas has had a criminal trial in the United States," although technically accurate, is highly misleading, and the related statement that "immigration (sic: deportation) procedures do not afford a defendant the same protections as a criminal trial" is wrong. The lengthy civil trial that was conducted in Mr. Linnas's case had every protection that American law accords the accused in a criminal case. Specifically, he claimed a Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, he was identified through photo spreads that compared in all respects with the standards set by the Supreme Court for criminal cases, and he had every opportunity to cross-examine witnesses adverse to him and to call his own witnesses.

Most important, the critical issue in the case was not what he had written on his immigration application but whether he had committed atrocities in Tarta in 1942. The judge found beyond a reasonable doubt — the criminal standard of proof — that Mr. Linnas did commit those atrocities. There is not a single

The Contras Are Different

The report "Iran-Contra Hearings: A Test Nears for the President" (May 4) asserts that Robert McFarlane "has given differing versions of events," but this is not supported by the examples cited.

If Mr. McFarlane denied in writing any National Security Council involvement with fund-raising for the "Nicaraguan democratic opposition" at a time when Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North was up to his neck in fund-raising for the contras, he simply chose his words carefully. There is a "Nicaraguan opposition."

The "contras" are something else.

JOHN V. WHITBECK, Paris.

More of the Same

Much has been written recently about surrogate motherhood in general and Baby M in particular. May I add that an exceptional desire to perpetuate one's bloodline is an incipient form of racism.

BRUCE WALLACE, Tübingen, West Germany.

Numbers on the Wrist

I read your Special Report on West Germany (March 31) particularly interesting. I was surprised, however, to find in the article "Economy Is Caught in Social Net" a reference to the Group of Seven as consisting of Britain, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany and the United States. I realize that Canada does not receive a great deal of attention in Europe, but this is overdoing it.

HELmut MACH, Edmonton, Alberta.

What's It to Do With Beer?

I am writing to complain about the recent Tuborg beer advertisements that have appeared in the International Herald Tribune. The photography focuses primarily on women's bodies and only secondarily on the object for sale, the beer. This, of course, objectifies womanhood and helps to reinforce certain unhealthy attitudes within society. It is an old advertising routine that Tuborg is

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

F. MONTROSE, St. Sulpice, Switzerland.

Gloomy Circle In the Atrium

By Melissa Wanamaker

NEW YORK — On a recent Saturday afternoon, I went with fellow photographers to shoot pictures of indoor atriums that major corporations have built in their New York lobbies. We went to the IBM building, the Citicorp Center and the Park Avenue Plaza.

For the urban stroller, they offer a delightful bit of country greenery. Many have kiosks for coffee and cake, which can be enjoyed at tables set among the trees with their dangers and cold.

On weekdays at the Park Avenue Plaza, the homeless are sequestered on either side of a large waterfall that dominates the center of the atrium. At the base of its rushing waters, well-dressed patrons may enjoy lunch or tea at tables set with pink tablecloths. On weekends, however, the cafe is closed. Suddenly, in the general gloom, one sees among the shadows crumpled heaps of human figures lying face downward on the gleaming tabletops. In darker corners, open mouths of sleeping men gape. Others stare vacantly. Little groups of men as if engaged in a gentle game of cards, share a package of crackers and peanut butter. They talk quietly and squint suspiciously as I approach. Others tell me to leave or they will smash my camera.

Why am I so drawn to the horror of this garden, to the realization that these are human bodies among the shadows of this glade? Is it the sudden shock of altered expectations? Yes, but am I not also reminded of the "horror" of a materialistic society that Joseph Conrad confronted so hauntingly in "The Heart of Darkness"? "My purpose," says his narrator, "was to stroll into the shade for a moment; but no sooner within it than it seemed to me that I had stepped into the gloomy circle of some Inferno."

In the corporate atrium, too, "black shapes crouched, lay . . . clinging to the earth, half coming out, half effaced within the dim light, in all the attitudes of pain, abandonment and despair."

I know that high above the atrium's "gloomy circle" are the resplendent offices of rich investment banking houses. In other times, I have been in these offices, and sat in the private sitting rooms of managing directors, where the sofas are Chippendale and the walls are lined with row upon row of brass plaques commemorating innumerable deals.

The writer runs an investor relations consulting firm. She contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

**NOTES ON A CENTURY
How World War I Transformed A Publisher Into a Reporter**

The Herald's headlines of September 11, 1914, reported the continuing battle of the Marne taking place a short distance from Paris.

Next week marks the 146th anniversary of the birth of James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of this newspaper a century ago, and also the 65th anniversary of his death. One of his finest moments is described in today's Centennial column.

By Virginia Vitozz

Imagine people clustering around newsstands offering newspapers in an unfamiliar language. Anxiously, insistently, they ask others around them: "What does it say? What does it mean? Monsieur, can you please translate this English for me?"

This was the late summer of 1914, and that newspaper was the Paris Herald, still on sale in a city from which most French newspapers had fled. Scenes like this took place not just at many kiosks in the city. During the battle of the Marne, French *pétards* in horizon-blue uniforms bashed German troops in *feldgrau* as close as 15 miles to the northeast of Paris. Artillery fire — including shells fired by the famous Big Bertha — shook the city. Yet many of the beleaguered Parisians lingering in the half-deserted city barely knew what was happening.

Why? Because as German armies marched toward the gates of Paris, the French government moved to Bordeaux and most French newspapers followed. That left the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, then just 30 years old, as the only newspaper available for many Parisians. Unfortunately, it was an English-language newspaper and thus something of a mystery to them. (Its one French page was not visible on the newsstands.) So many Parisians gathered around newsstands or went to the Herald offices, wait-

ing for someone to translate for them.

At the Herald offices, staff drained away. Many journalists (French and English both) and printers were mobilized to join the armed forces. Some fled to safer locations. A strong supporter of the Allied war effort, Herald publisher James Gordon Bennett Jr. promised to pay full wages to the wife of any employee enlisting in the military.

Finally, the Herald faced the decision of whether or not to follow other Paris newspapers to Bordeaux.

the French distributors informed the Herald that all cars, trucks and other vehicles regularly used for newspaper distribution had been requisitioned to take official archives to the government in Bordeaux. There seemed no hope of getting the paper onto the newsstands. Bennett didn't flinch. There was the horse, wasn't there? And bicycles. Anything that could move was pressed into service. In the end, his paper was on the stands every day throughout the war.

Bennett died on May 14, 1918, as the war neared its end. After the war, when the New York Herald and its Paris offspring were sold to the American Frank Munsey, it was thought by some that Munsey had acquired the paper solely for its Paris assets of several million dollars. Oddly enough, Munsey didn't know about the money. In the excitement and fury of the times, the wartime windfall had been virtually forgotten.

Almost immediately, circulation began to rise spectacularly. Where the paper had been selling 6,000 to 10,000 copies a day, it was soon selling 200,000 copies, then

300,000, up to a peak of 350,000 copies per day. Also, and almost unnoticed at first, came another phenomenon: for the first time in its history, the paper was turning a profit. Inevitably, the question was put to Bennett: What should be done with the money that was rolling in? Bennett replied, impishly, that he was far too busy with journalism to fiddle with money. Put it in the bank, said he. And in the bank it stayed.

Bennett died on May 14, 1918, as the war neared its end. After the war, when the New York Herald and its Paris offspring were sold to the American Frank Munsey, it was thought by some that Munsey had acquired the paper solely for its Paris assets of several million dollars. Oddly enough, Munsey didn't know about the money. In the excitement and fury of the times, the wartime windfall had been virtually forgotten.

A good thing too, since the problems kept coming. One night, just as the presses were ready to roll,

**WORLD LEADER**
THE BEST TOBACCO MONEY CAN BUY

This is the fifth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.



Thailand to Buy Tanks, Other Arms from China In a \$10-Million Deal

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Thai officials are in Beijing to buy battle tanks, anti-aircraft guns and ammunition from China in a deal that will reduce Thailand's reliance on the United States and Europe for arms supplies.

Western officials in Bangkok said Wednesday they understood that a Thai negotiating team in Beijing had agreed in principle to buy 30 T-69 battle tanks for immediate delivery, with an option to buy 70 more.

Southeast Asian analysts said most of the weaponry would be used to buttress Thailand's defenses along its border with Cambodia, where Thai forces frequently have clashed with Vietnamese troops.

The analysts said Thai commanders had long been seeking an enhanced capacity to strike back at alleged intrusions into Thailand from Cambodia.

They said the arms deal would mark a significant upgrading of the security relationship between Thailand and China, strengthening their cooperation in opposing Vietnam's military occupation of Cambodia.

Vietnamese and allied Cambodian troops are equipped primarily with Soviet weapons, including tanks and artillery similar to what Thailand is buying from China.

Thai newspapers quoted General Chaovat Yongsayut, the supreme Thai military commander, as saying that he had been authorized by the cabinet to sign an agreement with China for the purchase of 30 tanks, anti-aircraft guns and ammunition worth about \$10 million.

General Chaovat returned to Bangkok from Beijing over the weekend, leaving behind a team of officers to conclude the deal.

Western officials said the prices offered by China, which in recent years has emerged as a significant seller of reliable low-cost arms to Third World countries, were much lower than prices for comparable equipment offered by the United States and Europe. Payment terms also were more generous, the officials added.

One official said that in addition to tanks, anti-aircraft guns and ammunition, the Thai Army was interested in buying Chinese HN-5 portable heat-seeking anti-aircraft

missiles, 130-millimeter (five-inch) long-range artillery and armored personnel carriers.

He said the Thai Air Force might place a separate order for a substantial number of the twin-barrel, mounted anti-aircraft guns.

Another Western official said Bangkok's decision to buy China's main battle tank meant that it would not accept a U.S. offer to refurbish older U.S. M-41 tanks.

Thailand has 300 M-41's, most of them no longer in service. Its main force of combat armor comprises 65 advanced U.S. M-48A5 tanks and 150 British Scorpion light tanks.

Thailand, an ally of the United States and Britain in a long-standing defense pact covering Thailand and the Philippines, has equipped its armed forces until now mainly with U.S. and West European hardware.

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Two Libyan agents posing as businessmen caused a security scare at the hotel of Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. special envoy, in Vila last week, the Daily Mirror of Sidney reported. Barak Sope, a Vanuatu ruling-party leader, left, escorted Mr. Walters to his plane April 28.

Vanuatu to Eject Libyan Envoys

Prime Minister, Citing Breach of Protocol, Bars Mission

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

VILA, Vanuatu — The prime minister of this South Pacific nation has said that two Libyans who arrived to open an embassy would be sent away.

Prime Minister Walter Lini said in an interview Tuesday that because the Libyans had arrived unannounced they would not be permitted to open a Libyan mission or to see government officials.

The statement followed highly publicized allegations in Australia that Libya was trying to turn Vanuatu into a base from which it would seek to destabilize the South Pacific.

Though they have provided no evidence, Australian officials have said that Libya is providing training, money, arms and political support for radical elements in Vanuatu's ruling party. Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, flew to New Zealand on short notice Friday to discuss the matter with Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand.

Vanuatu, which was known as the New Hebrides until it received independence from joint British-French control in 1980, is the only country in the region to belong to the Nonaligned Movement and the first Pacific island nation to give landing rights to Soviet fishermen.

Libya had been expected to open a people's bureau, or embassy, after Vanuatu's government reportedly made a statement that it was welcome to do so. The two Libyans apparently arrived to set up the embassy in this capital of about 15,000.

However, both Mr. Lini and Foreign Minister Sela Molisa said Tuesday in separate interviews that the Libyans had arrived without formally requesting permission to open an embassy. Because of this breach of protocol, the Libyans will be sent away, Mr. Lini said in an interview.

Both Mr. Lini and Mr. Sela said they did not know what the Libyans had been doing in their 10 days in Vila, or where they would leave. One of the Libyans, who would identify himself only as Marwan, refused to discuss the situation when reached by telephone.

Mr. Lini said that if the Libyans left the region and followed proto-

col, he expected that approval would be granted to open an embassy.

The statement was a surprise, although political analysts here had wondered about the delay in opening the embassy. The only nations that maintain missions in Vila are Australia, Britain and France.

Although the Libyans will not be allowed to meet with government officials, they have met several times with Barak Sope, the secretary-general of the ruling party. Mr. Lini said Mr. Sope appears to be the architect of the link with Libya.

Mr. Lini made it clear that Vanuatu's relationship with Libya would continue. He said that he hoped to send some policemen to Libya for training.

The interview was the first that he had given in Vanuatu since he suffered a stroke while visiting Washington in early February. He has remained in his home since his return and has not seen diplomats, tribal chiefs or government officials.

Mr. Lini spoke clearly but had difficulty using his right arm and walked very slowly.

Jewish Congress, in Budapest Talks, Heralds U.S. Action on Waldheim

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — The World Jewish Congress on Wednesday opened its first meeting in the Soviet bloc by applauding U.S. action to bar President Kurt Waldheim of Austria. But the group's president said the firm had come for reconciliation with Austrians.

In opening remarks to 90 delegates from 92 nations, the organization's president, Edgar M. Bronfman, said as many as 14,000 Soviet Jews might be permitted to emigrate this year.

Mr. Bronfman, who visited Moscow in March for talks with Soviet officials, gave no details. He said later, in an interview with six reporters selected by the Jewish Congress, that his group is strongly interested in encouraging Jewish culture inside the Soviet Union.

Soviet authorities have impounded some Jewish and Hebrew religious and other literature brought into the country by foreign visitors, and jailed activists who have given private Hebrew lessons.

Elan Steinberg, the executive director of the Jewish Congress, said Moscow had agreed to review a list of religious and other Jewish publications that might be brought to Soviet Jews. The review is already under way, he said.

The group began a two-day executive meeting at the Hilton Hotel in Budapest by passing a brief resolution congratulating the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, for placing Mr. Waldheim on a list of foreigners barred from entering the United States.

The U.S. Justice Department said it has evidence linking Mr. Waldheim to atrocities against Greek Jews and Yugoslav partisans while he served in the German army in the Balkans in World War II. Mr. Waldheim has denied any wrongdoing and has said he will file suit in the U.S. for what he calls "outrageous defamations" against him.

Mr. Bronfman told reporters that if Mr. Waldheim "would like to sue me, I'd be perfectly happy to go to Austria and let him sue me there."

The Jewish group's resolution, approved without objection, seemed intended to resolve a controversy created when a West German delegate, Werner Nachmann, was quoted as telling the Hamburg newspaper Welt am Sonntag that he wanted the Jewish Congress to disclose evidence for its allegation that Mr. Waldheim participated in Nazi crimes.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Mr. Shamir's main partner in the

general of the Jewish Congress, indicated that he considers the controversy closed because Mr. Nachmann did not object to the resolution.

Mr. Bronfman seemed eager to stress that the World Jewish Congress, which was prominent in voicing allegations about Mr. Waldheim, wants to reconcile with the Austrian people. Regarding the Waldheim matter, he said, "It's over as far as we are concerned."

Hungary is the first European country to invite Mr. Waldheim to visit since he took office last July. He will make his first state visit abroad, to Jordan, in July.

Mr. Bronfman said he had just

come from a 40-minute meeting with Hungary's foreign minister, Peter Varekay, and had "assured him that the next item on the agenda of the World Jewish Congress is reconciliation with the Austrian people." Regarding the Waldheim matter, he said, "It's over as far as we are concerned."

Hungary is the first European country to invite Mr. Waldheim to visit since he took office last July. He will make his first state visit abroad, to Jordan, in July.

Israel Raids Palestinians In Reprisal for Attacks

Reuters

All planes returned safely to base, he said.

Military sources said that Soviet-designed Katyusha rockets were fired from beyond the area Israel has declared a "security zone" in southern Lebanon. But they caused no damage or injuries when they landed in northern Galilee, the sources said.

The air raid, the second in a week, followed a pattern of increased attacks on Palestinian targets in the Sidon area since three guerrillas infiltrated Israel's northern border last month, killing two Israeli soldiers.

Lebanese radio reports monitored in Tel Aviv said the Israeli planes hit positions belonging to el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group in the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The front is backed by Syria.

Shamir Asks Jordan to Talk

Reuters

national unity government, is working toward a UN-sponsored peace conference. His aides say he has an understanding with Jordan, Egypt and the United States on terms for the meeting.

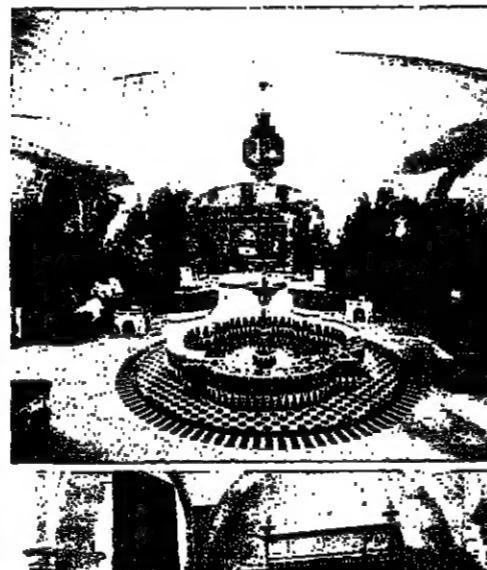
Jordan has denied reaching any understanding with Israel but has announced terms for participation in peace talks that seem close to the conditions set by Mr. Peres.

Mr. Peres said Tuesday night that his Labor Party would leave the coalition unless Mr. Shamir and his rightist Likud Bloc dropped their opposition to a conference.

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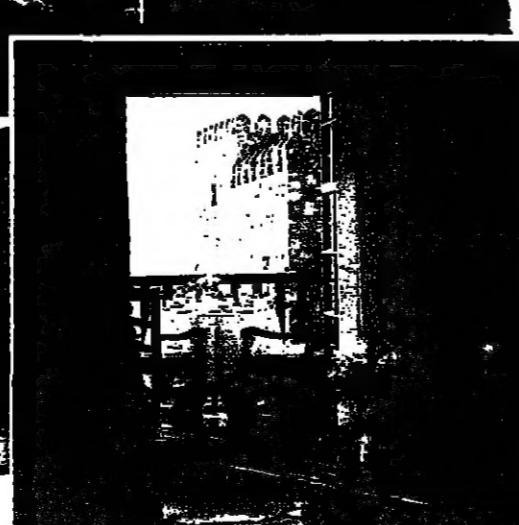
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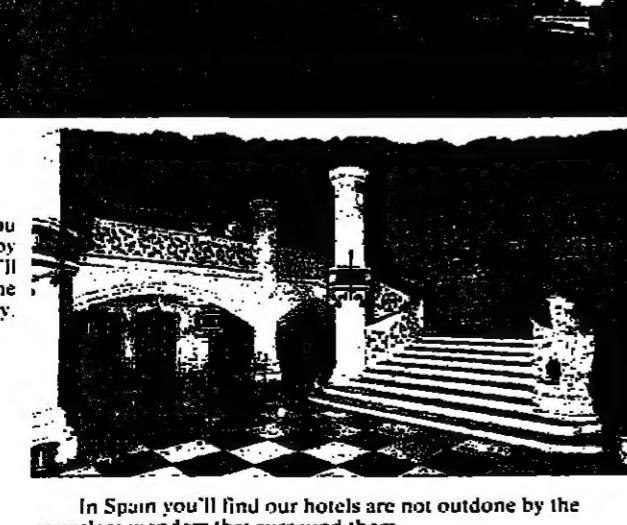
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HERAT: In a Dusty Afghan City, Scars of Battle Show

(Continued from Page 1)

10 percent of the 500 patients they treat each week have war wounds. Later the figure is said to be much smaller because "these days security is good." A surgeon said there are perhaps 10 cases a week, mostly from the countryside, as compared with 20 two or three years ago.

Two boys lying in fly-infested wards tell of wounds received in attacks by the guerrillas. Ghous Mohammed, a 12-year-old boy from a village about 30 miles from Herat, said he and his brother were wounded in the legs and another boy was killed when a mortar shell hit the roof of their house while they were playing.

There are other anomalies in Herat, a city caught in a guerrilla war. Government officials driving to an ancient monastery and shrine on the edge of the town said everything has been secure for two years, yet they cannot drive to another site because the road has been mined for the same time period and has not been cleared.

For all the talk of war, it is peace that is foremost in the minds of government officials, especially the effort to draw the millions of Afghans who have fled back to their homeland under the national reconciliation program announced in January.

Recent public announcements put the number who have returned at 44,000, a fraction of the 3.5 million to 4 million who are believed to be in Pakistan and Iran. But General Masroor Wahab, deputy minister of internal affairs, said during a tour of a refugee center in Herat that "things are picking up."

"If Iran and Pakistan didn't prevent people from coming, there would be more," he said.

Mr. Sepoy said 4,000 people have returned from Iran in the past four months in family groups and 780 have returned as individuals.

(In Kabul, the government approved a measure on Tuesday to exempt returning exiles from certain taxes. Reuters reported, citing the official Bakhtar News Agency.)

Sitting in a crowded room in a hotel taken over to house returning refugees, Baraf Ali talked of the difficulty of life in Iran. He and three others in the small room all had come from Tehran.

In Durban, the police broke up a peaceful student demonstration against the election and detained about 50 people.

The National Party, which had 127 seats in the outgoing 178-member Parliament, appeared sure of another comfortable majority.

The most intense contest was in Helderberg, outside Cape Town, where a cabinet minister, Chris Heunis, seen as a possible successor to Mr. Botha, was running against Denis Worrall, former ambassador to Britain.

■ KwaNdebele Republic

The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg:

The Legislative Assembly of

Mashhad a week ago when he

said, telling of poor pay and high prices the Afghans endured in the Iranian capital. "Others will come because they are tired, hungry and jobless."

Other longtime residents were more skeptical.

"They are coming and they are going," said one. "It has been that way with that border for a long time."



Denis Worrall, an independent candidate, voting in Cape Town on Wednesday in South Africa's general election. His opponent is Chris Heunis, a member of the cabinet.

ELECTION: Black Protest Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

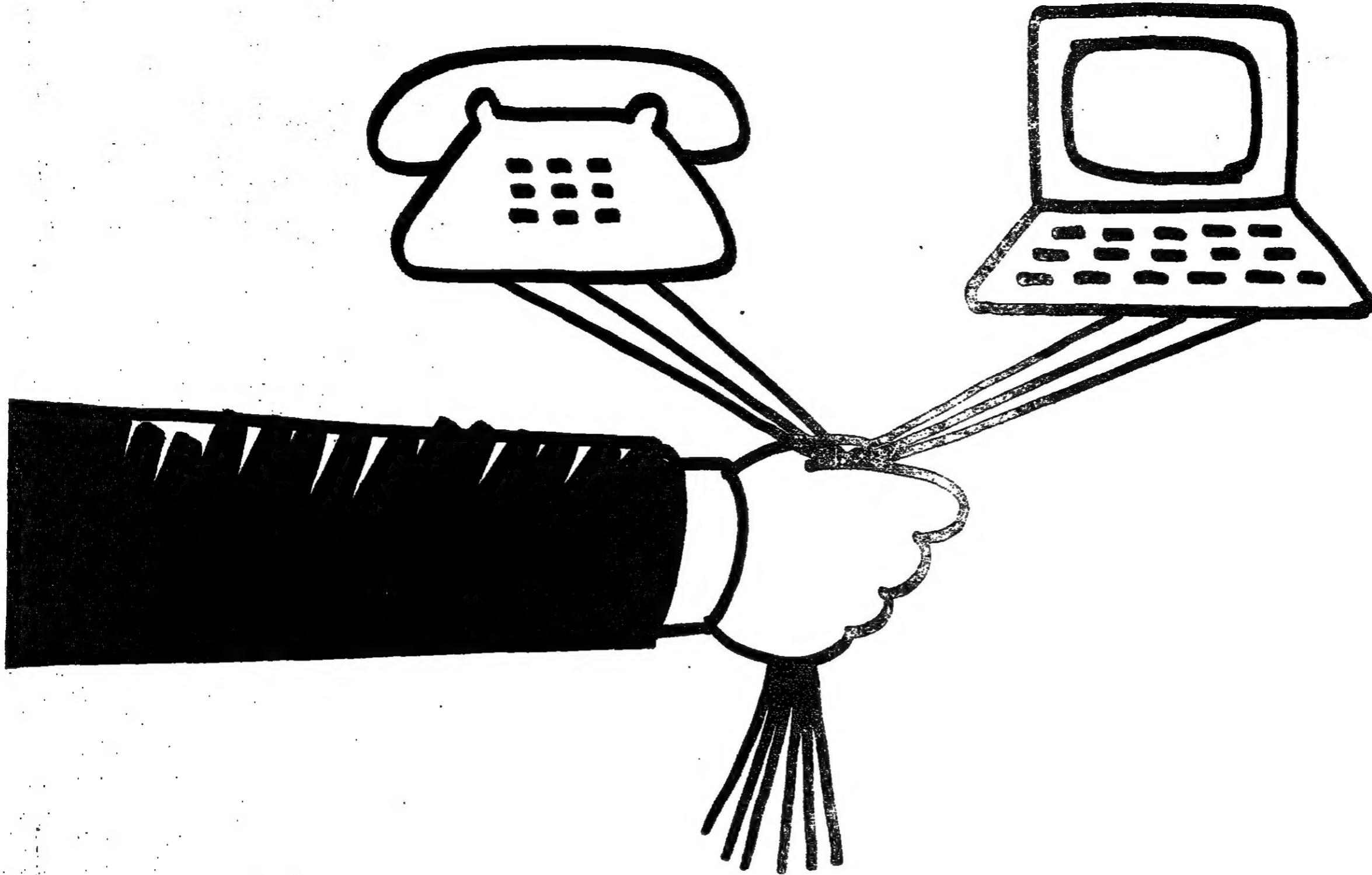
KwaNdebele, the most troubled and poorest of South Africa's self-governing tribal homelands, has voted in favor of becoming an independent republic, the fifth of 10 homelands to accept ostensible independence.

The unanimous decision Tuesday came a day after Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who led a frequently violent campaign against independence, was dismissed from the assembly.

Three other critics of the move were voted out of the assembly last week, and two of them, Solly Mahlangu, a former speaker of the legislature, and James Mahlangu, are being detained by the homeland police under South Africa's emergency decree.

KwaNdebele, with a population of 465,000, was the last of 10 tribal homelands created by the South African government as part of a plan to compartmentalize the country's 23 million blacks by tribe and remove them from white-dominated urban areas. It became self-governing in 1981.

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In Soviet, Mixed Reviews for Americans on TV

Talk Show, Interviews Are Focus of Debate

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — One Soviet viewer condemned the official television broadcasts as "shameful." Another objected so strongly that he appealed to the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, to help stop the broadcasts.

A third vented his disapproval with an attack against a Soviet participant in the programs.

"Let her rot," he wrote in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

The broadcasts in question featured neither pornography nor violence, but a U.S. talk-show host, Phil Donahue, and other Americans speaking their minds to Soviet listeners.

The state-controlled Soviet television launched an irregular series of interviews with visiting Americans and other Western dignitaries more than a year ago, starting with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. The most recent appearance, last month, was by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The most virulent reactions have been to a series of so-called U.S.-Soviet "Space Bridge" programs, hosted by Mr. Donahue and Vladimir Posner, a Soviet radio and television commentator. The programs feature Russians and Americans bursting forth with opinions — many of them critical — about one another's country.

But the unusual sight of Americans on television has jarred many Soviet viewers. There has been a wide range of reactions. Some viewers welcome the interviews as an extension of glasnost, or openness. Others are not as enthusiastic, however, and they are issuing public attacks against television officials and urging more censorship.

"We have come on a mission of peace," Mr.

Wright said. "There has been enough haranguing between us."

Despite the optimism that Mr. Wright and others have expressed, the public backlash against the intrude Westerners have made on the airwaves has been marked. Displeasure with Western broadcasts in the Soviet Union is increasing.

Expecting Americans to sympathize with Soviet positions, Soviet viewers recoil at the generally critical tone, according to Mr. Posner, the Soviet commentator.

"Initially," he said in an interview, "they are hurt at the realization that a lot of enmity exists, and then they are angry."

Last month, G.N. Bochevarov, a resident of Leningrad, lashed out against the appearance of Americans on Soviet television in a letter published in the government newspaper Izvestia.

In his sharply worded criticism, Mr. Bochevarov blasted Mr. Posner and Mr. Donahue, calling them "anti-Soviet" and "hostile."

"Should we be harboring sympathies," he asked, "for a country that 'cold-bloodedly' is undermining us in Afghanistan, Poland, Angola, Mozambique, Cambodia and Vietnam?"

Blaming television officials for laxity, Mr. Bochevarov said: "We television watchers have the entire right to choose for ourselves observers and commentators who express our viewpoint."

Mr. Posner later acknowledged that Mr. Bochevarov represents a "sizeable minority of opinion."

Explaining the decision to allow the broadcasts, Mr. Posner said that "there was an argument that Soviet viewers were just not psychologically prepared" for the sudden appearance of Americans.

One reason the interviews now are allowed, he added, is increased confidence in the Soviet position.

MONDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
TUESDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
WEDNESDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
FRIDAY	DEPART PARIS 2040	ARRIVE TOKYO 1525
SATURDAY	DEPART LONDON 1930	ARRIVE TOKYO 1510
SUNDAY	DEPART PARIS 2040	ARRIVE TOKYO 1525
SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE FROM JUNE 1st. EVENING DEPARTURE		
TIMES ALLOW EASY CONNECTIONS FROM OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES		



SUDDEN STOP — British soldiers inspect the car of a West Berlin man who tried to kill himself by driving into the Berlin Wall near Brandenburg Gate on Wednesday.

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U.S. Protests Detention In Soviet of Babysitter Employed by Diplomats

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The U.S. Embassy accused Soviet authorities Wednesday of trying to intimidate the American community in Moscow with the detention of a nanny working for a U.S. diplomatic couple.

Christine Hassinen, an Austrian employed by the chief of security at the U.S. Embassy, was detained and questioned for three hours Saturday about alleged anti-Soviet conspiracy "and other similarly absurd charges," an embassy spokesman, Janslav Verner, said Wednesday. He said a formal protest had been lodged with the Foreign Ministry.

"We see this as an attempt to intimidate the American community," Mr. Verner said.

He said Ms. Hassinen was taken into custody after speaking with a Soviet citizen in a Moscow park. The citizen said that Ms. Hassinen had given her writings of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, the leader of the Unification Church.

Ms. Hassinen worked for Frederick Meekle, the embassy security chief, and his wife, Carol Doedens, an embassy cultural officer. Mr. Verner said Ms. Hassinen had left the Soviet Union this week on a previously scheduled vacation.

■ Arrest's Meaning Unclear

A U.S. diplomat said it was not clear whether the Austrian was singled out because she works for the security chief. The New York Times reported from Moscow.

A U.S. official familiar with the case described a bizarre scene at police headquarters in which Ms. Hassinen was charged with giving a Soviet woman Mr. Moon's writings and a black box that turned out to be a flashlight-battery recharger.

Asked the significance of the battery charger, a police officer said, according to a U.S. official, "It can enhance radio transmissions."

A duty officer at the headquarters of the 108th Police Division in Moscow, where the woman reportedly was detained, said Tuesday night that "We did not detain anyone." He refused to discuss the matter further.

U.S. diplomats and journalists working in Moscow occasionally are approached by Soviet citizens who seem to be provocateurs, offering documents or asking for favors. An American reporter, Nicholas S. Danloff, was arrested and charged with espionage last summer after accepting a package from a man in Moscow.

House Expected to Limit Reagan on 2 Treaties

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives took up arms treaty issues Wednesday with a debate expected to end in a rejection of an interpretation of the antiballistic missile treaty that would allow expansions on a space-based missile defense system.

Before starting the first congressional floor debate on how to interpret the 1972 ABM treaty, the House rejected, 241-174, a Republican effort to increase the 1988 defense spending bill from the \$289 billion adopted earlier by the House to \$302 billion.

The House was also expected to reiterate a stand taken last year — but dropped before the Reykjavik summit meeting last fall — that President Ronald Reagan be required to keep the United States under the unratified SALT-2 treaty. The United States has exceeded those limits with Mr. Reagan arguing that Soviet violations in other treaty areas justified the move.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, spurning administration efforts to loosen the interpretation of the ABM treaty, voted Tuesday to prohibit any tests that would violate the traditional view of the treaty.

Voting 12-8 to accept a provision offered by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who is the committee chairman, and Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, the panel took the first formal step in the Senate to reaffirm a ban on tests of space-based defenses against missiles.

The House defense bill, as written, would force the Reagan administration to adhere to the interpretation of what testing of elements of the Strategic Defense Initiative can be done under the ABM treaty.

Mr. Reagan declared in 1983 that the broad interpretation was proper but held off expanding work on the space-based system. The treaty governs what development and testing of anti-missile systems can be conducted.

Last year, the House voted to bar the use of money for nuclear systems that put the United States over launcher limits in SALT-2.

"French nuclear testing in the South Pacific has been condemned by successive New Zealand governments for more than 20 years," Mr. Lange said. "New Zealand's view, shared by the other members of the South Pacific Forum, is that French testing contributes nothing to the safety and stability of the region."

Tass said that the Soviet Union's nuclear test with a yield of less than 20 kilotons was conducted in Kazakhstan.

Mayor of West Berlin Rejects East's Invitation

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The mayor of West Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, voicing anger at Soviet criticism of West Germany, on Wednesday rejected an invitation to attend city anniversary ceremonies in East Berlin.

The invitation had already raised concern among Western allies that Mr. Diepgen's presence at an official ceremony in the Communist sector would jeopardize Berlin's international treaty status.

Mr. Diepgen's announcement occurred three weeks after Erich Honecker, the East German leader, sponsored a similar invitation to attend West Berlin's own ceremonies marking the 750th anniversary of the city and Berlin.

The mayor said he was angered by a "polemical" report by Tass denouncing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech at Friday's ceremony.

Mr. Kohl and other speakers accused East Germany of violations of human rights, denounced the East German-built Berlin Wall, splitting the city and reiterated the West German call for reunification of the nation and Berlin.

Mr. Diepgen, alluding to the Soviet pressure that Western diplomats said caused Mr. Honecker to turn down the invitation, said he regretted that East Germany "is

not in the situation to pursue policies that would lead to more travel and visits."

"With that, the question of the invitation to East Berlin is settled," the conservative Christian Democratic mayor said. The East German ceremony is scheduled for late October.

Hours before Mr. Diepgen's announcement Wednesday, an East German Foreign Ministry spokesman, Wolfgang Meyer, criticized the mayor's own speech at Friday's West Berlin ceremony.

"In light of his misuse of anniversary ceremonies for slanderous threats" against East Germany, he said, "Mr. Diepgen has abandoned the ground for cooperation on the occasion of the 750th celebrations."

Mr. Honecker rejected his invitation under what Western diplomats said was Soviet determination not to have one of its allies attend a ceremony where West German leaders were emphasizing West Berlin's ties to West Germany.

Diplomatic analysts said the three Western Powers also were enthusiastic about Mr. Diepgen going to East Berlin because this might underscore the Communist claim on that part of the city as the capital of East Germany.

By postwar treaty between the four victorious World War II Allies, Berlin's Western sector is controlled by the United States, France and Britain, while the Eastern sector is in the Soviet zone.

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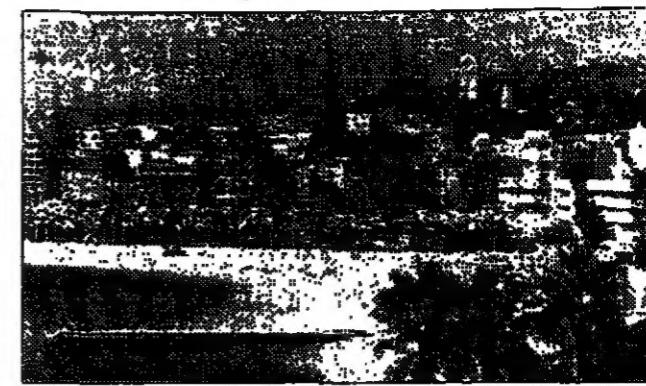
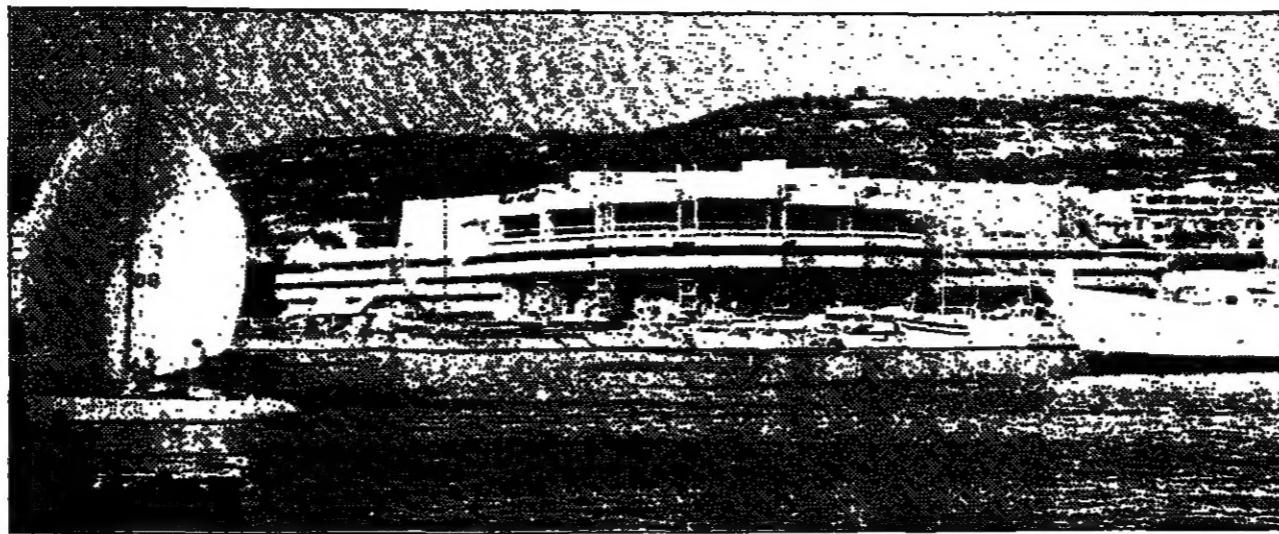
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Although an independent principality, Monaco is unofficially part of the French Riviera. Above, the Casino in Monte-Carlo.



Visitors to Cannes should walk through the old port, mingle on the shopping streets, and get in some beach time.

THE annual Cannes Film Festival traditionally inaugurates the silly summer season on the French Riviera, that still seductive but seasonally congested stretch of the Mediterranean between Saint-Tropez and the Italian border.

The 40,000 visitors to the 40th festival will marvel not only at aspiring stars and more regal visitors, including Prince Charles and Lady Diana, but also at a panorama of new projects that confirm the Riviera's reputation as one of Europe's fastest growth centers.

And everyone will have their own opinion as to whether all this activity accoutrements or destroys the traditional allure of azure skies and sea, colorful

Provengal markets, struggling bus can artists and sprawling villas.

The boom runs the gamut from high tech to high life. When Jacques Médecin, the mayor of Nice and head of the area's development council, discusses the Riviera he talks of new autoroutes, more golf courses, larger commercial ports and advanced communication centers.

"We want the Riviera to be the link between northern and southern Europe and between Europe and the world," Médecin recently told the Riviera branch of the American Chamber of Commerce. "We want to be number one in high tech, pleasure tourism and business tourism."

Indeed, there seems to be

The Riviera has certainly come a long way since the 1960s when its economy was based primarily on agriculture, perfume, flowers, real estate and tourism. Evidence of diversification is everywhere and income from science, services and light industry now equals the \$2 billion annual revenue from tourism. To help it along, Médecin created Côte d'Azur Development, the French Riviera Agency for Economic Development, to centralize promotion of the region and its 19 different industrial zones and technology parks.

In Monaco, the independent principality which is officially considered part of the Riviera, the Place de la Casino and

activity everywhere. The French high speed train (TGV) began servicing the Riviera last month, the new wing of Nice Airport opens May 22 and the Arenas business complex will soon be constructed across from the airport. The Ruhl casino reopened on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice a month ago and the big event of the summer will be the inauguration of a U.S. \$46 million attraction park called Zygofolia on July 11.

In Monaco, the independent principality which is officially considered part of the Riviera, the Place de la Casino and

the renowned Café de Paris are being extensively remodeled. The rebuilt Metropole hotel and business complex is nearing completion and the \$15 million Monaco Cardiorthoracic Center opens later this month. In Cannes, the Martinez Hotel is concluding its \$13 million renovation program with a new roof garden and penthouse suites.

But as some projects approach fruition, just as many others get underway. The impression is a coastline of continual construction.

A modern art museum and theater complex will be built in

Nice and a contemporary art foundation has been designed for Sophia Antipolis, the 5,000-hectare high technology and research park between Nice and Cannes. Monaco will build a new Exposition Center on the Larvotto beach to replace the current Centenary Hall and Camolento and Co. is planning a \$50 million apartment development in the same area.

New property developments continue from the coast to the back country. The \$66 million Lido Complex in Cagnes-sur-Mer is planned to include two hotels, a state-of-the-art casino, a spa, two apartment buildings

and a large sports and cultural complex. Le Logis du Pin, between Grasse and Castellane, will be built on 340 hectares and include California-like secondary residences and an 18-hole golf course.

Business tourists continue flocking to the Riviera for conferences and conventions at the Acropolis in Nice, the Palais de Festival in Cannes and facilities in Monaco, Menton, Grasse, Beaulieu, Sophia Antipolis and Antibes.

Residents, often amazed at the speed of growth, have found a number of ways to avoid an overdose of high life and high tech. They head to the hills in the gorgeous back country, find a somewhat isolated beach in the Estérel or just get in a boat and head south.

to meet in an attractive walled village, blending a convivial atmosphere with all the necessary communication and office services.

The Riviera's service sector, employing two-thirds of the population, has naturally kept up with the economic growth. There are a surplus of banks, direct flights from Nice to New York and an increase in executive recruitment.

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Distractions in the Sun

THE Riviera is full-filled during the summer and distractions vary dramatically.

There are jazz festivals in Nice from July 9-19 and in Juan-les-Pins in mid-July. Following this month's Grand Prix, Monaco hosts a celebrity tennis tournament on July 4, the International Backgammon Championship July 6-12, an International Fireworks Festival throughout the summer and the Sixth Antique Car Rally from September 13-20.

Cannes' annual Indepen-

dence Day festivities from July 14-16 include an American football game, fireworks and musical selections ranging from Cab Calloway to the Sixth Fleet band.

The Challenge Méditerranée offshore boat races are held in Saint-Tropez May 10 and in Monte-Carlo June 7, the Second Annual Parachuting Championships are in Mandelieu July 11, the annual Fortune Teller Festival comes to Cannes August 8-23 and the annual August pasta eating championships are in Saint-Laurent-du-Var.

In addition, there are 32 museums and 86 art galleries on the Riviera and it is possible to visit the ateliers of contemporary artists (Personalized Art Tours, Tel: 93.20.37.60).

While enjoying all these activities, perhaps decide to learn French at:

Institut de Français, 23 avenue Général-Leclerc, 06230 Villefranche-sur-Mer. Tel: 93.01.88.44. Telex: 970889. The Institut de Français offers four- or eight-week courses of complete immersion in French for professional adults and mature students. Their intensive eight-hour-a-day program in-

cludes classroom work with very effective audiovisual methods, language laboratories, varied practice sessions and two meals at the school with French staff participation. International organizations regularly send their personnel here.

Astilangue, 2, rue Alexis Mossa, 06000 Nice. Tel: 93.96.33.84.

Astilangue's location in central Nice, just steps away from the Promenade des Anglais, makes it popular for students who want to live in the Riviera's Big Apple.

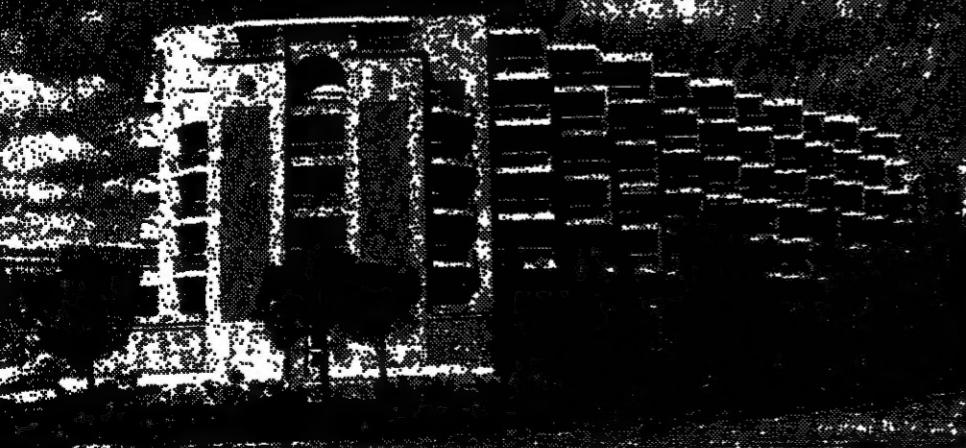
Riviera Plus Language Center, 15, rue Albert, 06000 Nice. Tel: 93.52.60.62.

Opened two years ago in central Nice, Riviera Plus places its students in French families and uses interactive methods to teach French to small groups. Diplomats or businessmen can take individual intensive courses.

Version Française, 23 rue de Rivoli, 06000 Nice. Tel: 93.88.29.90.

Excellent contacts with hotels of all categories along the coasts.

Real Estate: Higher and Higher?



Real estate developments on the Riviera include the Lido complex in Cagnes-sur-Mer.

THERE are twenty-five pages of real estate companies and agents, compared to only twenty pages of restaurants, in the yellow pages of the Alpes-Maritimes telephone book. And the opinions about the state of the market are almost as varied as the number of agencies.

Overall, there is a cautious sense of optimism. The market is somewhere between the rampant speculative state of the 1970s and the dramatic slowdown between 1981-1984.

However, there is a noticeable increase in the number of new apartment and housing developments under construction. Among these is the Villa Angelico, just being completed in

the Mont Boron section of Nice, where twelve apartments are selling for 17,000-21,000 francs a square meter. And foundation work has begun on the \$17 million Monte-Carlo Residence apartment-office complex on the boulevard des Moulins in Monte-Carlo.

Naturally, real estate agents have their own sentiments about the present and future market. A sampling of current opinion:

"The market is active and continually improving. The stock is diminishing and French investors are again purchasing properties for both rental and investment. Many developments are getting underway with prices for new

homes up about 15-20 percent over a year ago. Prices for older properties have increased about five percent" — Pierre Geig, John Taylor (Cannes).

"People are again willing to pay top prices for apartments in Cannes and the market for expensive homes is picking up. Purchasers are both foreign and French. I can easily find buyers for every home I am given to sell" — Dominique Dib, SSI (Cannes).

"Monaco remains a good market because of its reputation, excellent security, good construction practices and limited space. There is still some speculative buying of smaller apartments but purchasers are now looking for larger apartments in which to live on a permanent basis" — Henri Orenco, SOTRIM (Monaco).

"We are getting more inquiries but many people are still hesitant to buy. Prices have been rising but I expect them to decline 10-12 percent during the next year. This should create a better market for buyers" — Jean-Luc Portos, Huber &

Partners (Beaulieu-sur-Mer).

"It is sometimes difficult to sell larger homes because of an oversupply and concerns about security and maintenance costs. Frenchmen are finally returning to purchase secondary residences and apartments for retirement" — Gerald Melieries, Denomedi (Cagnes-sur-Mer).

"There are not enough new apartments on the market to satisfy demand in the Antibes area. Foreigners are still not buying in significant numbers and consequently there are a number of interesting villas for sale. Apartments and homes costing less than two million francs and over five million francs are selling briskly" — Michel Lacombe, Agence Kapnist (Antibes).

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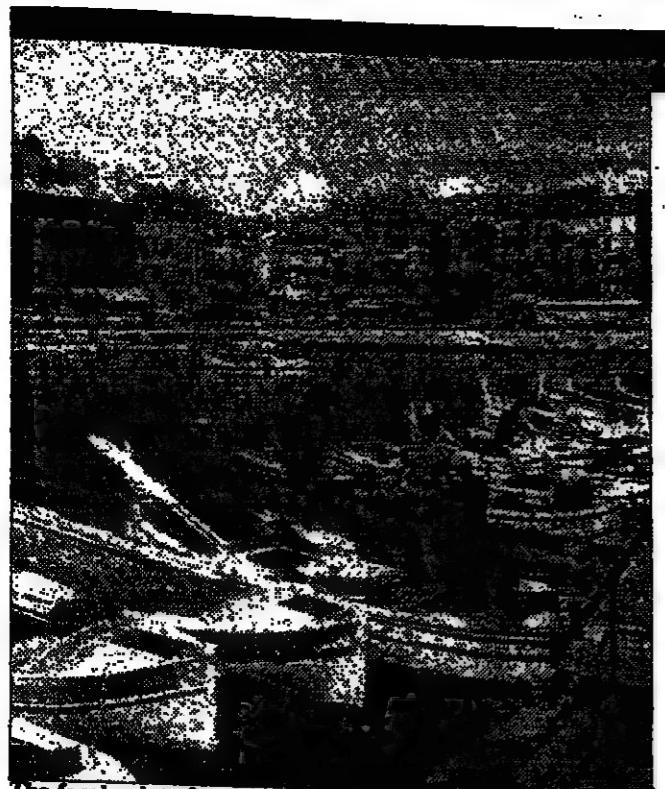
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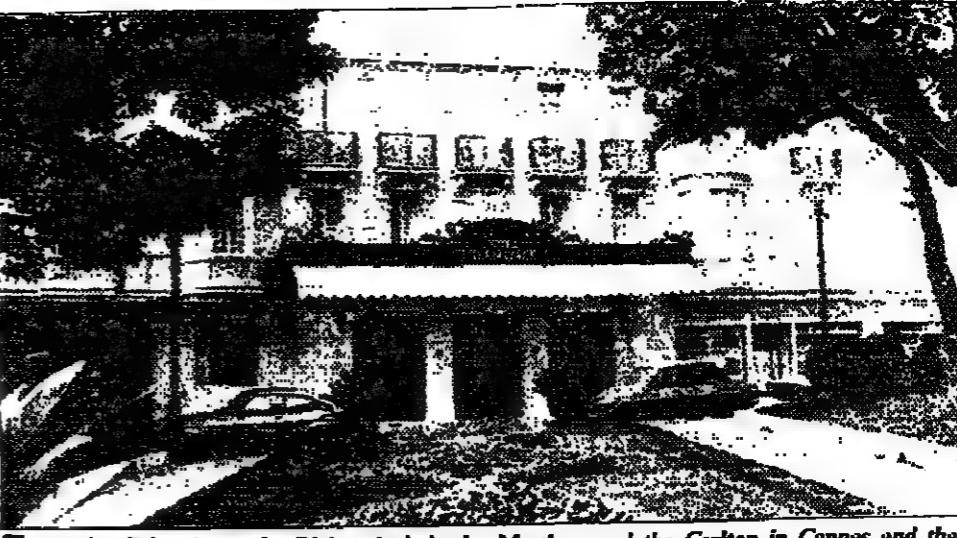
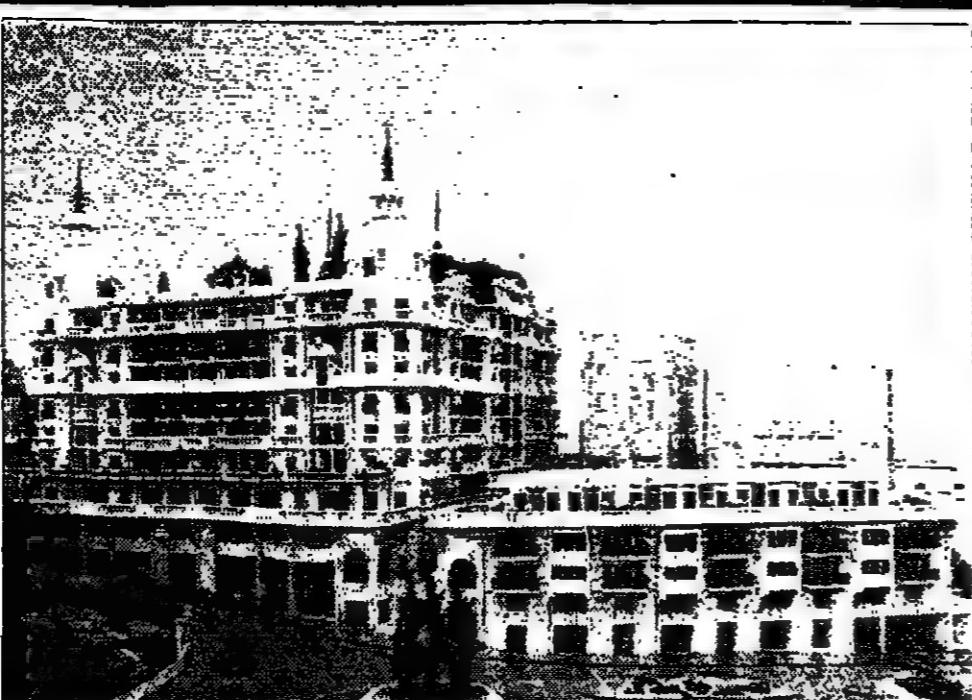
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ADVERTISING SECTION

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The focal point of activity on the Riviera this month is the Cannes Film Festival with 40,000 visitors.



The "palace" hotels on the Riviera include the Martinez and the Carlton in Cannes and the Hermitage (above) and Hotel de Paris in Monaco.

Eat, Sleep and Be Merry

THE Riviera's restaurant and hotel industry is a hotbed of movement, gossip and expansion. Dominique le Stanc closed what was the best restaurant in Monte-Carlo and took over the kitchen at the picturesque Château Ria in Eze. Roger Verge, who runs the three-star Moulin de Mougins and the two-star Amandier de Mougins, plans to inaugurate the Café

The culinary coup of the

Roger Verge in Monte-Carlo's La Galerie Commerciale du Sporting d'Hiver this week. And the kitchen at the new Vista Palace Hotel (formerly the Vistaero) perched on the corniche above Roquebrune-Cap-Martin has opened under the supervision of Patrick Michelon, who was the chef at the Hostellerie du Château in Fénestrelle-Tardieu.

Elsewhere, culinary combats

will undoubtedly be the opening of Restaurant Louis XV in Monte-Carlo's Hôtel de Paris on May 27 under the supervision of Alain Ducaze, who previously ran the two-star La Terrasse in Juan-les-Pins. La Terrasse, meanwhile, has engaged Christian Morisset, the former chef at Cannes' Les Planques on rue Marcellin Berthelot.

Elsewhere, culinary combats

will continue running the kitchen at the three-star Chantecler in the Hotel Negresco in Nice rather than starting his own diner. And the in crowd insists the latest restaurant in Cannes is Les Planques on rue Marcellin Berthelot.

Elsewhere, culinary combats

will continue running the

sector. Fish remains a Mediterranean specialty and most locals recommend Bacon on the Cap d'Antibes for its bouillabaisse and spectacular view, Clos Paul Le Pecheur near the yacht-filled Antibes harbor, the family-run Téton on the beach in Golfe Juan and the Saint-Benoit in Monaco. And everyone has a favorite fish restaurant in Nice, Cagnes-sur-Mer, Saint-Laurent-du-Var and other port

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Strolling Through Old Nice

When the Greeks founded Nice, which they called Nikisia, they first settled on the top of Castle Hill. As the population grew, the city expanded into what is now called "Old Nice," Le Vieux Nice or La Vieille Ville. "Walking Through Old Nice," written by Catherine Unger and Marcelle Vieille-Barou and published by Editions Sente, is an indispensable guide for anyone wanting to get a feel of this much restored, colorful part of town. The following excerpts get you started on your voyage into this exciting corner of the Riviera.

FIIFTH largest city in France and one of Europe's greatest tourist centers, Nice today is a sprawling city of about 400,000 inhabitants.

The visitor will retain the image of luminous sides, chiseled palm fronds along the Promenade des Anglais, colorful, crowded streets, shaded gardens, unusual fountains, and pink and white villas nestled among trees on the hills overlooking the Bay of Angels.

Warm yellow, soft ochre, pink, and green, the façades of the Old City's houses are luminous in a symphony of Mediterranean colors. None of these painted façades are more than a hundred years old, but they perpetuate a long-standing tradition of architectural decoration that goes at least to the 17th century.

Today, after decades of neglect, these façades are coming back to life thanks to the efforts of the City of Nice has put into restoring the old buildings in the traditional style. The illusion of *troupe l'œil*, so very much a part of the ornamentation of the past, has been used to make new structures, such as the shelters for the elevators to the underground parking lot of Cours Saleya, so cleverly painted as to blend into the surrounding.

Visitors to the more recently

built parts of Nice are surprised to find that many buildings are called "palais," as the name inscribed over the door or at the corner often indicates. In the Old City, however, there used to be many palaces that is, residences of local nobility. After the French Revolution, in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, these homes, that used to be more or less stately and decorated, became tenement houses and even slums, so that the casual observer may never notice the little details that bear witness to a more aristocratic past.

These former palaces are not always easy to recognize: there are few façades with relief carvings, and not many truly ornate portals in Old Nice. However, above the doorway of some fifty buildings, you can spot lintels bearing dates, inscriptions and other engravings, mostly of religious significance.

Old Nice seems to be bulging with food. Besides the markets, butcher shops, delicatessen and cheese shops literally spill out onto the streets, tempting the passerby with an intriguing variety, ranging from cakes to *porkettes* (whole stuffed pig).

Among the best-known local specialties: *pizzaioliers*, a tasty onion tart with black olives and anchovies; *sousa*, made of chickpea flour, served hot out of the oven, on a large metal platter, delicious with a glass of red wine; *ravoli niçois*, one of the finest dishes you will find, made up of tiny pasta squares stuffed with *daube* (beef stewed in red wine) and *blettes* (Swiss chard, a dark green leaf vegetable, not unlike spinach) and lacquered with grated cheese; *farci*, stuffed onions, tomatoes, zucchini, eggplant, the most remarkable of this group being the stuffed squash flowers ("fleurs de courge farcies") in the summertime; *ratatouille*, stewed onions, eggplant, zucchini, green and red pepper; *stocafish*, dried cod stew, prepared with olive oil and the local vegetables; *pasta frium*, tiny fried fish; *bignons*, fritters usually made with zucchini or eggplant slice; *mezzes* salad (mixed greens); and, for dessert, *tourte de blé*, a Swiss chard pie with cheese, raisins and pine-nuts.

For a quick lunch on the beach, the *pan-bagnat* is Nice's very special sandwich stuffed with "salade niçoise."

In the streets of Old Nice,

something is always happening: new stores appearing, art galleries opening, scaffolding going up. Skirting the city, where the ramparts once stood, protecting against enemy attack and river floods, there now runs boulevard Jean-Jaurès and, parallel to it, inside the Old City itself, the main com-

mercial street. Its name changes several times along its course: du Marché (Market Street), de la Boucherie (butchers), du Collet (on a low rise), Saint-François (near the square of the same name), and Pairolière (coppersmiths and tinkers).

Fashion conscious? For

couture boutiques or avant-garde clothes, stop by Kenzo's on rue du Marché, Rita Bonheur's on Cours Saleya, Bé-Bop on rue Centrale, or rummage through the infinite variety of *frises* (pronounced "freeep") everywhere, the easy-going, eye-catching, inexpensive garments with the look of the day.

Searching for antiques? You will find specialized shops throughout the Old City and more specifically along rue Séguane, on the easternmost limit of Old Nice.

Looking for souvenirs?

Stores abound, practically one next to the other on rue Saint-François de Paule and Cours Saleya. The most typical include items made of olive wood, seen in most shops. Provençal fabrics at "La Samaritaine Niçoise" on rue Masséna, perfumes and essences at Poilpot on rue Saint-Germain, pottery from the village of Biot at Vauthier, N° 20 rue du Pont-Vieux. Books and tapes on regional subjects are also available at the "Qu'es Aco" bookstore, N° 3 rue Francisc-Gallo.

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In the streets of Old Nice,

Red, white and vibrant, Cours Saleya bustles with market activity. Under colorful awnings, merchants and producers sell fresh fruit and vegetables every morning of the week, except Monday. The world-famous flower market, which lasts all day, dazzles the eyes in an explosion of colors. Antique dealers (all day Monday), local craftsmen (on Wednesday afternoons), and painters (on Saturday afternoons) also display their goods here.

Cours Saleya used to be the

sea front of Nice. After the ramparts of the city had been destroyed by Louis XIV in 1706, a series of low contiguous buildings were built in their stead, roofed to form a walkway overlooking the sea. This is where Stockman Tobias Smollett, in 1761, noted that members of the aristocracy, local and foreign, liked to stroll. The terrace which bounds Cours Saleya to the south was built in the course of the 18th century, the second, outer one, which looks onto the beach and the quai des Etats-Unis, dates back only to the middle of the 19th century.

Renowned for its seafood

and Niçois specialty restaurants, Cours Saleya is also lined with several former palaces. The most striking one, on the eastern end of the Côte, at N° 1 Place Charles-Félix, was built around 1700. The famous painter, Henri Matisse (1869-1954), lived there from 1921 to 1938 (the Matisse museum of Nice is located near the Roman ruins of Cimiez). The large building set at an angle, at N° 5

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stead, roofed to form a walkway

overlooking the sea. This is

where Stockman Tobias Smollett, in 1761, noted that members of the aristocracy, local and foreign, liked to stroll. The terrace which bounds Cours Saleya to the south was built in the course of the 18th century, the second, outer one, which looks onto the beach and the quai des Etats-Unis, dates back only to the middle of the 19th century.

Renowned for its seafood

and Niçois specialty restaurants, Cours Saleya is also lined with several former palaces. The most striking one, on the eastern

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Search for Cystic Fibrosis Gene Gains

NEW YORK (NYT) — In the search for specific genetic defects linked to human diseases, none has been sought more avidly than the gene responsible for cystic fibrosis. About 30,000 Americans have the disease. Few live past young adulthood. Almost one of every 20 Caucasians, the group most often affected, is a carrier, lacking the disease but capable of passing the defective gene to his or her children. A child who inherits a copy of the gene from both parents will develop cystic fibrosis. Victims of the disease produce an excess of mucus and suffer many respiratory infections that result in gradually increasing lung damage.

In recent years the location of the cystic fibrosis gene has been narrowed to a small region of chromosome 7, one of the 23 pairs of chromosomes on which all the human genes are located. Genetic studies have made it possible to identify carriers in families already known to have cystic fibrosis and to detect the disease in the fetus.

In a new advance, reported in Nature, scientists at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School of the University of London have discovered what they call "a strong candidate" for the cystic fibrosis gene itself. The research team was led by Dr. Robert Williamson. The Cystic Fibrosis Foundation called the discovery "a major stepping stone toward our goal of finding a cure." Immediate uses of the discovery will be in more accurate genetic screening of suspected carriers and better prenatal diagnosis. If the "candidate" does prove to be the gene that is defective in cystic fibrosis, the discovery will be a powerful aid in helping scientists understand the biochemical factors that produce the disease.

Pregnancy May Produce Painkiller

NEW YORK (UPI) — Pregnant women may produce a natural morphine-like painkiller in their spinal cords to lessen the pain of giving birth, a recent study on rats suggests. The painkiller, produced throughout pregnancy in increasing quantities, may make women from 30 to 50 percent more tolerant of all types of pain than they are normally. "Studies have shown pregnant women have a higher tolerance, a higher pain threshold," said Alan Gintzler, associate professor of biochemistry at the State University of New York Health Science Center in Brooklyn. "We were able to identify the chemical class of painkiller and pinpoint where it was occurring, in the spinal cord."

Clear Sapphire Smiles

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey (NYT) — A new system of orthodontic braces made of clear industrial sapphire was introduced here yesterday, and its developers hope it will replace the stainless steel, plastic or ceramic brackets worn by one million new dental patients each year.

The Starfire orthodontic system, developed by "A" Company Inc., a unit of Johnson & Johnson, uses tiny brackets of man-made sapphire that are bonded to the front of the tooth and connected by a single straight wire.

Sapphire is the second-hardest element after diamond, so it will not weaken, and it is chemically inert, so it does not cause allergic reaction or change color. The brackets are formed from molten aluminum oxide, which holds the impurities that give natural sapphire its blue coloring. They will cost the orthodontist \$7.50 each, as against about \$3.50 each for stainless steel bands. The cost to the patient is expected to be 10 percent to 20 percent more than traditional treatment, which averages \$1,500.

Why Did the Chicken Cross the Road?

DECORAH, Iowa (AP) — In "Flatened Fauna: A Field Guide to Common Animals of Roads, Streets, and Highways," published by Ten Speed Press, biologist Roger M. Knutson writes of "squashed squirrels, mangy marmots," and others that come to grief under automobiles.

Knutson cites scholarly studies from the 1930s — with names like "Feathers and Fur on the Turnpike" — by biologists who were concerned that faster cars and better roads would have an adverse impact on animals living along the highways. "Why an animal is on the road, and what it was doing there a few hours earlier, are recorded in its flat remains as surely as the history of a tree is recorded in its annual rings," Knutson writes.

Scientific magazines take the book seriously. "Although written with humor, this is a serious introduction to the consequences of improved human transportation on other vertebrates," Natural History magazine said in a review. "The bodies, flattened by passing vehicles, are more than a curiosity; as presented here, they become a rich laboratory for investigations of animal ecology and behavior."

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS are focusing with new intensity on the earliest stages of children's language acquisition as a key indicator of normal — and abnormal — development.

They say that the age at which infants smile when spoken to, say "ah-goo," babble and coo may be important clues pointing to learning, sensory or psychiatric disorders and the need for early intervention to foster language development. Intervention to stimulate language ability and perhaps correct an underlying disorder, they say, may head off behavioral and learning problems that often cause family disruptions and lead to social and school failure.

Other researchers who study factors that enhance language development are finding that babies whose parents talk with, not at, them develop more rapid and richer linguistic skills.

After decades of emphasizing visual-motor skills and playing down language as a measure of a child's development, many experts now recognize linguistic skills to be the best predictor of a child's cognitive ability. Yet, they say, rarely is a child's language development assessed with the same attention that is paid to physical growth and the acquisition of such motor skills as turning over, crawling and walking or fitting pegs into holes.

The researchers Arnold J. Capute, Bruce K. Shapiro and Frederick B. Palmer, all physicians and associate professors of pediatrics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, say the test can help to call attention to developmental problems like communication, hearing and learning disorders, as well as aid in the assessment of more severe problems like cerebral palsy, mental retardation and autism that might not otherwise be noticed and treated until the child is much older.

Experts in language and child development applauded the new test, dubbed CLAMS, for Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestones Scale. The developers say the test, which has been standardized and validated, has already attracted the interest of pediatricians as far away as Australia. They describe it and its potential uses in Contemporary Pediatrics. While widely used tests of child development explore some aspects of language, they focus primarily on visual-motor skills. CLAMS is one of the first comprehensive, systematic assessments devoted to language development.

To be sure, the ages and stages of language development, like the development of motor skills and physical growth, vary among individual babies. And boys are much more likely than girls to lag in their language development. But the CLAMS test can help physicians determine from parents and from the baby how closely a child's prelinguistic and language development resembles that of other children who are the same age.

For example, according to the CLAMS assessment, a one-week-old baby typically shows some response to sound; a four-month-old turns toward a voice, a six-month-old babbles and a nine-month-old understands the word "no." By 14 months, a baby typically says three words and can respond to a simple verbal command. By 21 months, the average child's vocabulary has grown to 50 words and by age 3 to 250 words plus sentences of three words or more.

Currently, experts said, few physicians who care for

babies are trained to detect delays in language development. When parents bring language delays to the doctor's attention, the typical response is "Don't worry, he'll grow out of it."

However, according to Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, a pediatrician at Harvard Medical School, such complacency is often not justified. "In my experience," he said, "when parents are worried, there's usually a good reason for it."

"Although early detection doesn't mean we can 'cure' every problem, early identification can be of enormous benefit to both the child and the family," said Judith Cooper, who runs the division of communi-

cations disorders at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Dr. Cooper explained that parents who were aware of a language problem could learn how better to communicate with their child and to adopt more realistic expectations for how the child will respond.

For example, rather than getting angry when a child fails to pay attention to a word, the parent may learn how to elicit an appropriate response by modifying the message or the way it is delivered.

Cooper added: "What's really nice about this tool is it will help pediatricians and family physicians become aware of what's within normal limits of language development and when they should become concerned. If a child is referred to a speech-language pathologist for evaluation, you don't lose anything if the child turns out not to have a problem. But you can lose a lot of valuable time if the diagnosis of a real problem is delayed until the child is in school."

Early identification of some language problems and therapy addressed to the deficiencies can minimize the damage that might result if the impairment were not recognized and treated until the child was 5 or 6 years old, Dr. Cooper said.

For many children, language difficulties impair not only reading and overall intellectual development but can also interfere with social skills and psychological adjustments, said Dr. Carl Feinstein, a child psychiatrist and director of developmental disabilities at Bradley Hospital in Providence.

A child who cannot communicate well may have trouble getting along with other children and may be inclined to use physical rather than verbal means for getting a message across. Many such children are chronically frustrated because they are so often misunderstood or are unable to perform as expected. Their egos may be repeatedly assaulted by parents and

others who think they are stupid, naughty or uncooperative.

About half the children who are treated at speech and hearing clinics have a diagnosable personality or psychiatric disorder, such as an attention deficit or conduct disorder," Dr. Feinstein said.

However, experts in language development are not uniformly enthusiastic about the prospects of screening children for delays in linguistic landmarks. Catherine Snow, professor of human development at Harvard's Graduate School of Education, said there was a serious risk of overdiagnosis associated with using an assessment tool like CLAMS. "Normally developing children can vary enormously in language development," she said. "A perfectly normal, intelligent 18-month-old may have a vocabulary of two words or 800 words. It is not at all unusual, for instance, for a second child to be a late talker."

Dr. Cooper acknowledged that some children outgrow their language lag without any intervention or lasting scars. But, she added, "most don't outgrow it and currently we have no way to know who will." She also emphasized that the diagnosis of a language deficit did not mean a child was not intelligent. "In some children, language is one of several developmental areas that are delayed, but in others only language development is affected. A large percentage of children who come to speech and hearing clinics do not have other problems."

Dr. Snow also suggested that since the CLAMS test relied heavily on parental observations and reports, it was much more likely to pick up problems in middle- and upper-class children than in poor children, whose parents might not be able to supply reliable information.

Nonetheless, Dr. Brazelton said: "We're now ering on the side of missing problems. A screening test like this one gives pediatricians the feeling that they're responsible for picking up lags in language development, and that's all to the good. Language is a very sensitive indicator of child development."

Dr. Capute of the Kennedy Institute said that until the early 1970s language was thought to develop in a haphazard fashion that was related primarily to environmental factors, such as how much mothers spoke to their children. He added, "We now know that language develops in an orderly, sequential fashion" that is determined more by children's innate characteristics than by their environment.

In developing CLAMS, Dr. Capute and his colleagues followed 381 children from birth to age 3, periodically quizzing parents about the children's prelinguistic and linguistic milestones. These measures were correlated with other standard tests of infant and child development as well as IQ at age 3. Although development of the test involved only English-speaking families in the United States, the researchers believe it should be easily adaptable to babies in other countries.

The researchers examined two complementary facets of language development: receptive milestones, which represent how a baby responds to auditory signals, and expressive milestones, which are the sounds the baby makes. Turning toward the sound of a bell or following a verbal command are examples of receptive milestones; cooing, babbling, saying da-da and forming phrases and sentences are examples of expressive milestones.

While babies may understand and respond to verbal communications long before they can create them, Dr. Capute noted: "Expressive language milestones can never be more advanced than receptive ones. In other words, whatever comes out cannot be better than what goes in."



The First Year

Average age at which linguistic advances first occur. Individual patterns vary, but large discrepancies should receive professional attention.

Age in Months	Milestones
0.25	Makes some response to sound
1.25	Smiles in response to stimulation
1.6	Cooes; makes long vowel sounds
4	Turns toward speaker Says "ah-goo" Makes razzing sound
5	Turns toward ringing bell
6	Babbles
7	Looks up sideways toward ringing bell
8	Says "dada" and "mama" indiscriminately
9	Plays gesture games like peek-a-boo Looks directly at ringing bell Understands word "no".
11	Uses "dada" and "mama" as names Responds to one-step command and gesture indicating activity Says first word
12	Says gibberish "sentences" without using real words Says second word

*After age 2 months, ages have been rounded off to nearest month.

Source: Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestone Scale, developed by Arnold J. Capute, Bruce K. Shapiro and Frederick B. Palmer.

The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

The ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK is an international finance organization established in 1966 to assist in the planning and financing of high priority projects in the developing countries of Asia and the South Pacific. Its stockholders are governments of 47 countries of North America, Western Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. Its headquarters is in Manila, Philippines.

The Bank's Young Professionals Program is designed to recruit a small number of exceptionally well-qualified young men and women to the professional staff.

We are looking for graduates under 30 years of age who have superior academic credentials but who lack the minimum experience normally required for the Bank's professional staff positions.

The work is tough and challenging. The Bank will give you that experience through structured work assignments, complemented by developmental activities and formal training programs. Your professional progress should lead you eventually to higher staff positions and to a challenging, rewarding and varied career.

The Bank's Young Professionals Program offers attractive salaries, normally free of tax in the Philippines, in addition to a broad range of benefits and allowances. To qualify, you must be a citizen of a member country of the Bank and have:

- Either a Master's degree or its equivalent or a Bachelor's degree with at least two years of work experience;
- Proficiency in oral and written English.

Candidates should have advanced training in economics, finance, management, administration or other fields relevant to the work of the Bank. Applicants with training in law, engineering, operations research or computer systems may also be considered. Relevant work experience should be in areas such as banking, financial analysis of projects, planning and analysis of investments, budgets, accounting and country or sectoral planning. Successful candidates are expected to join the Bank in early 1988.

If you meet these requirements, please send in your application in English, quoting REF. NO. YPB8-C, with your curriculum vitae and copies of academic records and transcripts to:

REF. NO. YPB8-C HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION — ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
P.O. BOX 789 MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Applications for the 1988 intake should reach the Bank not later than 31 July 1987.

The Surprising Complexity of Clay

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

MICROSCOPICALLY, it comes in sheets, pipes, plates and tendrils. It shimmers with electronic energy. It triggers intricate chemical reactions and sucks poisons from the environment. That much is known for certain.

But scientists obsessed with clay, seemingly among the most ordinary of earthly materials, now go even further. This clammy, doughy substance may be capable of storing information and replicating pieces of itself, some believe. And they speculate that those abilities may provide an answer to the mystery of how life began.

The surprising complexity of clay is beginning to come into focus, with the help of new microscopes and particle beams for probing structure on the smallest scales. Some of its properties have long been known: clay was the original catalyst in oil refining, for example, and small amounts can speed chemical processes by 10,000 or more.

But as physicists, chemists and geologists come closer to understanding how atoms organize themselves on surfaces, the puzzles of clay's behavior have formed a crucial frontier of materials science.

Does Clay Reproduce?

Scientists trying to explain the origin of life have proposed that clay stores information in the form of local sites on a checkerboard. They theorize that as crystals grow, certain patterns could repeat themselves in new layers, which could then split off as copies in a primitive version of reproduction. Duplicating clays might have fostered the emergence of the first organic substances.

"When you talk about clays in the natural world, you're talking about the most complex area of all geochemistry," said Hyman Hartman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Our understanding of clays is worse than our understanding of biology."

Clay is the product of thousands of years of weathering — the result of pounding, cracking and crushing rocks, dissolving them in water and crystallizing them again as particles. Water readily fills the tiny spaces, giving clay its familiar malleable feel.

In a sense, clay is the wild, undomesticated precursor of the semiconductors that set off the computer revolution and the newly discovered superconductors that have begun transforming the technology of electricity and magnetism. Like those modern ceramic materials, clay is a crystal, with its molecules arranged in orderly arrays, and it has been found to have startling electronic properties.

"If you take a lump of clay and hit it with a hammer it blows ultraviolet energy for a month," said Leila M. Coyne of San Jose State University in California. Dr. Coyne has shown that molecular irregularities — "defects" — in the crystalline lattice of clays give them the ability to store energy and then re-emit it.

That is one of the clues tantalizing scientists who believe clay, rather than the primordial ocean, may hold the key to the origin of life.

"If you think about what a life

form is," Dr. Coyne said, "you have to be able to take energy from the environment and use it to drive chemistry. Energy storage, collection and transfer is probably the most fundamental requirement of a living system."

Like most semiconductors, clay is silicon-based, containing, by definition, aluminum and oxygen atoms as well. Like the new superconductors, clay's crystals form in layered sheets: fundamentally two-dimensional, not three-dimensional.

Although geologists have classified many different kinds of clay, some containing iron or magnesium, all are oxides of silicon and aluminum, and they share the basic layered molecular structure. The layers can build up in many shapes,

resembling piles of jewels or weird wavy gardens.

Recent thinking about clay formation has looked less at how rocks are ground down and more at how such structures arise. The layering — more like a deck of microscopic playing cards than a bucket of sand — gives clay a phenomenally large surface area. A lump weighing one pound can have as much total surface as 50 football fields.

All that surface makes clay a powerful chemical engine, because it is on the surface of a substance that the most interesting molecular events take place. Apart from its use as a catalyst, clay's surface also makes it effective at neutralizing toxic chemicals, including dioxins and radioactive waste.

"Heavy metals which are toxic and radioactive stay in the clay forever, because they are attracted to the electrical charges on the clay sheets," said Pierre Lassie of the University of Liège in Belgium.

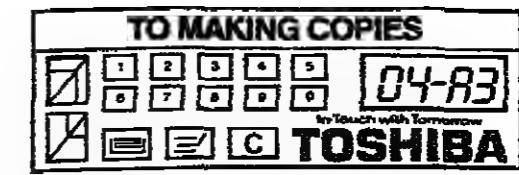
But it is the peculiar ability of clay to mix disorder with order that most intrigues scientists. Clay's checkerboard-like surfaces provide many sites at which one kind of ion can be replaced by another, subtly changing the behavior of the whole crystal.

"Clays are not ideally crystallized," Dr. Lassie said. "They have microdomains which are amorphous, and these amorphous domains — domains of disorder — are where the catalysis is. You can have dislocations because atoms are missing

FROM WRITING ORIGINALS									
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BUSINESS/FINANCE



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WALL STREET WATCH

Newspaper Stocks Torn By Good News, Bad News

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — One week ago, Salomon Brothers lowered its investment rating on newspaper stocks in the expectation that Florida would enact a 5 percent sales tax on a wide range of services, including media advertising.

Salomon's analysts, Sharon Sedar and Lisa Donatoni, also predicted a correction in the prices of newspaper stocks, "as a consequence of the passage of the Florida tax bill and its implications." The analysts also suggested that "taxation of advertising expenditures in Florida could be the precedent upon which other states base laws to raise revenues."

The Florida legislation was approved Thursday and will take effect July 1. As for newspaper stocks, they have been severely buffeted in recent trading, although Wall Street analysts remain divided on the issue.

The six stocks for which Salomon reduced its investment rating were: Gannett Co., Knight-Ridder Inc., The New York Times Co., Times Mirror Co., Tribune Co. and The Washington Post Co.

Newspaper issues have been excellent performers during the bull market. In 1987, through last Wednesday's market close, Standard & Poor's newspaper group rose 23.6 percent, while the S&P 500 stock index rose only 18.6 percent.

"There exists market risk in newspaper stocks, since their price-earnings multiples are relatively high," said J. Kendrick Noble, media analyst at Paine Webber Inc. "But since last week we've been recommending the stocks as buys on weakness."

"We like the newspaper industry in general," said Joseph Fuchs of Kidder, Peabody & Co. "Our three buys are Gannett, The New York Times and the Times Mirror. The Tribune Co. and Knight-Ridder might be affected more than other newspaper chains because of their large holdings in Florida, but we even expect them to outperform the market over the next 12 months."

MANY ARE not convinced that the Florida decision spells bad news for the industry as a whole. "There is no inkling that other states are looking at Florida's prospective tax as a source of revenue, or that advertisers will advertise less," said Edward J. Atorino of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "Newspaper stocks have come down in price mainly because of the big recent decline in the overall market. Also, stocks in this group are relatively illiquid because of their heavy institutional ownership. As a result, they tend to show violent swings — up or down — in violent markets such as we have seen."

Mr. Atorino is recommending Tribune and Gannett.

At Goldman, Sachs & Co., Barry A. Kaplan and Eric Philo expressed somewhat less enthusiasm. Knight-Ridder is their buy recommendation; they are assigning a "hold" rating to others.

"Because of their large gains in recent years, newspaper stocks serve as an area of profit-taking, especially in a jittery market," said Peter Falco of Merrill Lynch. "But we continue to think the group is attractive."

In another development on Wall Street, Forstmann-Leff Associates, which manages approximately \$5 billion, has moved its client portfolios into the highest cash position since 1984. "We are now about 35 to 40 percent cash," said Joel Leff, the non-chairman.

The company, which was holding 20 percent of the portfolios in cash at the start of this year, actively began selling securities some three weeks ago, right after weakening prices of U.S. Treasury bonds fell through a narrow, yearlong trading range.

"That was the signal, and for us it confirmed an assortment of fragmented information, from tariff moves to disquieting inflation signs, that we had been monitoring," Mr. Leff said.

Edelman Lifts Bid For BI

Offer Is Valued At \$1.6 Billion

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An investor group led by Dominion Textile Inc. of Canada and Asher B. Edelman, a New York financier, Wednesday raised its bid for control of Burlington Industries, the largest U.S. textile company, to \$1.62 billion from \$1.45 billion.

The group's \$60-a-share offer for shares it does not already own, made directly to shareholders, came after Burlington showed strong opposition to the group's \$60-a-share takeover proposal made last month by Burlington's board.

Burlington, of Greensboro, North Carolina, had said it would consider the first offer, but then filed two lawsuits against the group. In the second one, announced Tuesday in Montreal where Dominion is based, Burlington said it might try to buy the textile concern — Canada's largest — to retain its own independence.

A Burlington spokesman, Bryant Haskins, and Wednesday the company had no comment on the group's tender offer, which lifted Burlington's stock \$4.75 a share, to \$63.25 at midday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Edelman-Dominion group said Tuesday that it increased its current stake in Burlington to 11.6 percent, or 3.17 million shares, of the 27.3 million common shares outstanding from 9.5 percent.

In a Tuesday filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission it said it had bought an additional 503,100 Burlington shares on May 1 for between \$57 and \$58 a share, giving it a total of 3.17 million shares.

Burlington's suit in Montreal contended that agreements between Mr. Edelman and Dominion violated Canadian law by insulating Dominion's directors from removal and the company from any takeovers.

It said the agreements also provide that control of Dominion's investment in Burlington would pass to Mr. Edelman if there was any change in control of Dominion.

In the earlier lawsuit, the company alleged that Mr. Edelman and Dominion used "inside information" from a former Burlington executive and PaineWebber Inc. to prepare their takeover. The defendants denied the charges.

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At the same time, CITIC is expanding around the globe. Last year alone, it acquired the failing Ka Wah Bank in Hong Kong, a 10 percent interest in an Australian aluminum smelter and a 50 percent interest in a

Chinese pulp mill. It also took over Chifor, a U.S. timber company in Washington state, by buying the 50 percent it did not already own. Its network of offices embraces Tokyo, Frankfurt, New York and Paris.

CITIC officials recently traveled to Chile and Brazil to look for investment opportunities. When Rong Yiren, the 70-year-old chairman of CITIC, was

after the Communist victory. He was rewarded and given a succession of good jobs and allowed to retain many of his business interests.

"CITIC is the best-run company I've ever seen in China," said Richard Wong, manager of China operations for Bank of America. "The people are better trained, younger, more open-minded and less bureaucratic. They understand international business practices."

In keeping with such assessments, CITIC, or China International Trust & Investment Corp., is expanding both within China and abroad. The Chinese equivalent of Salomon Brothers and Citibank rolled into one, its aggressiveness has aroused tensions and rivalries with more staid institutions, suggesting the difficulties that financial reform faces in this bureaucratic nation.

The government-run Bank of China, for example, is reportedly unhappy that CITIC will open a commercial bank this month called CITIC Industrial Bank, which can deal in foreign exchange and which will challenge the Bank of China on its own turf.

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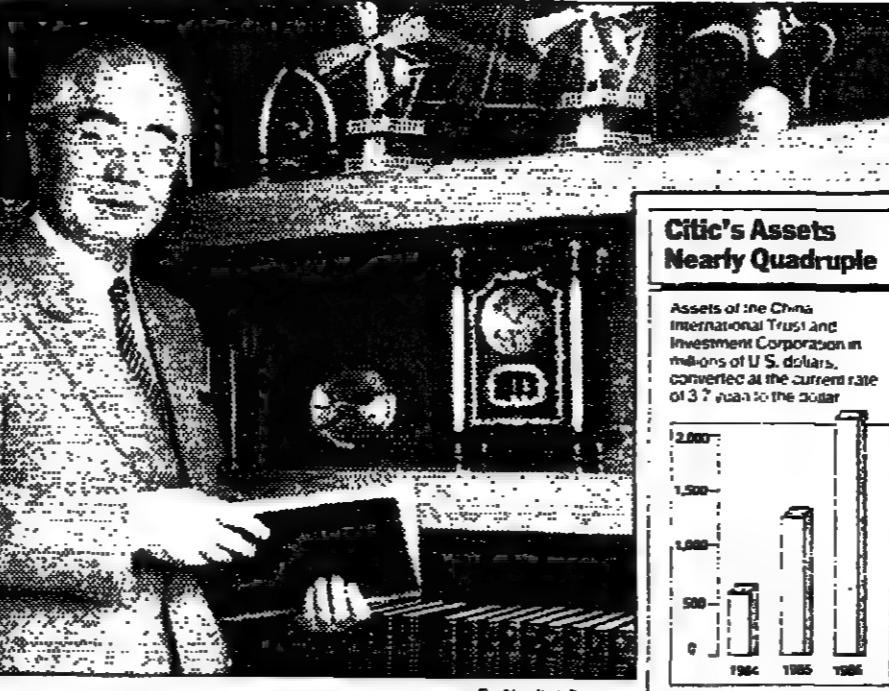
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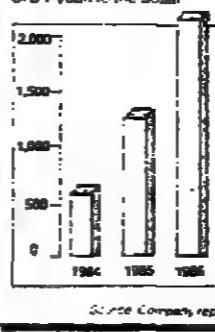
— Richard Wong,
Bank of America

China's CITIC Jolts Banking Rivals



Citic's Assets Nearly Quadruple

Assets of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation in millions of U.S. dollars, converted at the current rate of 3.7 yuan to the dollar



Source: Company reports

Rong Yiren, 70-year-old chairman and founder of CITIC.

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — To foreign business executives, the Chinese banking giant CITIC sometimes seems to be everything that the country is not: capitalist, bold, efficient, profitable.

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after the Communist victory. He was rewarded and given a succession of good jobs and allowed to retain many of his business interests.

However, early in the Cultural Revolution that began to convulse China in 1966, Mr. Rong was seized by the Red Guards, beaten and mocked and forced to carry coal and perform other menial jobs. He began to return to favor in 1973, and at the request of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, he founded CITIC in 1979. Mr. Deng's order was: "Be boldly creative."

Since then, CITIC has expanded rapidly. Today it is involved in these activities:

• Real estate development, including its own 29-story office building, now crowded with offices of foreign banks and trading companies. CITIC is developing another building of 51 stories, also in Beijing.

• Fund-raising abroad, through bond issues in Japan, Hong Kong and West Germany. The money, which CITIC has been able to raise at low cost, is used for investment in China and abroad.

• Foreign investments, including those in Washington state, Canada and Australia. CITIC is also a significant investor in a new harbor tunnel in Hong Kong. Most of the foreign investment is intended not only to reap a profit, but also to fill Chinese needs. The timber company in Washington, for example,

See CITIC, Page 19

Bonn Reduces Growth Forecast On Gloomy Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The West German government acknowledged Wednesday that its forecast at the outset of the year for 2.5 percent economic growth in 1987 was probably too optimistic.

The five leading West German economic research institutes, sharply lowering their own forecasts for growth in the gross national product, predicted last month that the economy would grow by 1 to 2 percent in 1987 after expanding by 2.4 percent last year.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann announced that the government's outlook had turned more pessimistic during a parliamentary debate.

"I concede that the rate of growth in 1987 could lie somewhat below the figure in our forecasts," of January.

The industrial production index, calculated from a 1980 base, stood at a provisional 100.8 in March, down from 104.1 in February and 109.9 in January. The Economics Ministry said.

The government also reported

that the West German unemployment rate fell to 8.8 percent in April from 9.6 percent in March.

But Heinrich Franke, the Federal Labor Office president, cautioned that the decline in the jobless total to 2.21 million from 2.41 million was only "a seasonally caused improvement."

A major reason for the reduction, he said, was that companies compensated for the cutback in March hiring caused by the harsh weather.

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The government also reported

Nakasone Concedes Meeting In U.S. Produced Few Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan conceded Wednesday that he had failed to achieve everything he wanted during trade talks in Washington last week, but said he had made progress on important bilateral issues.

Mr. Nakasone told a parliamentary committee that he had done the best that could be expected, considering the hostile feeling in Washington against Japan and its huge trade surplus.

"I regret that I did not necessarily achieve sufficient results despite the efforts I made in Washington," he said.

In a joint statement issued at

NYSE Most Actives				Market Sales				NYSE Index				Wednesday's NYSE Closing				AMEX Diary				NASDAQ Index				AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.	Class	Prev.	High	Low	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.	Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.
USA	2152	2152	2152	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	A	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
AT&T	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	B	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
Exxon	2627	2627	2627	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	C	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
Sprint	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	D	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
IBM	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	E	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
U.S. G	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	F	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
UCI	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	G	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
Alcoa	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	H	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
United	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	I	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
ShoOIL	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	J	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
Philip	1257	1257	1257	+14		114	114	-14	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	-0.00	K	164.24	164.34	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24	164.24
Dow Jones Bond Averages																														
Bonds																														
Utilities																														
Industrials																														

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Lower in Late Trading

Computed by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dipped Wednesday in afternoon trading amid a widespread perception that the second portion of the U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding would produce mediocre results.

The resulting erosion of the dollar and bond

markets triggered profit-taking among investors sensitive to higher interest rates. Technology issues, which were big gainers Tuesday, led the way down.

At 3 P.M., the Dow Jones industrial average was off its lows, but still down 3.41 points at 2,334.66, after surging 58.15 points on Tuesday. Losers outnumbered gainers by about 8-7. Volume totaled 164.76 million shares.

The market's upside Tuesday was attributed to increased confidence about the outlook for the dollar and interest rates, and some of that bullishness continued early Wednesday before the profit-taking set in.

On Tuesday, the Treasury began its \$29 billion, three-day quarterly auction of new securities with the sale of three-year notes, and the 10-year notes were set for sale Wednesday.

A full appraisal of this refunding will not be possible until Thursday's offering of 30-year bonds is completed, analysts said.

There are hopes that Japanese investors will overcome their caution on the weak dollar and

be strong bidders, because U.S. yields are now about 5 percentage points above comparable yields on Japanese securities.

A successful Treasury financing could signal new stability for the dollar in foreign exchanges, and help limit the current rise in U.S. interest rates that is causing jitters in the stock market on fears of a recession.

Burlington Industries climbed 44¢ to 63. Asher Edelman, the New York financier and the Canadian company Dominion Textile raised the price of their bid for Burlington to \$67 from \$60 a share and began a tender offer.

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks lost 0.34 point to 166.00. On the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up 1.42 point to 329.71. (Reuters, AP)

OPEC Output Rose Last Month, Exceeding Self-imposed Ceiling

The Associated Press

PARIS — Oil production by OPEC countries rose sharply in April and exceeded the cartel's self-imposed ceiling for the first time since January, the International Energy Agency said Wednesday.

Five of the 13 members in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were exceeding their national quotas.

OPEC has been attempting to limit overall production through June to 15.8 million barrels daily, but output was 16.6 million barrels daily in April.

12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Vtg.	PE	Stk.	100% High Low	Close	Out Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Vtg.	PE	Stk.	100% High Low	Close	Out Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Vtg.	PE	Stk.	100% High Low	Close	Out Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Vtg.	PE	Stk.	100% High Low	Close	Out Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock	Div.	Vtg.	PE	Stk.	100% High Low	Close	Out Chg.																																														
A	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	B	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	C	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	D	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	E	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	F	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	G	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	H	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	I	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	J	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	1257	K	1257	1257	1257	1257	12

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Fomon Retires as Hutton Chairman*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — The chairman of E.F. Hutton Group Inc., Robert Fomon, retired Wednesday, ending his 17-year tenure as the head of the big brokerage company that was marred by a check-overdrafting scandal in 1985.

Mr. Fomon, 62, will receive an immediate \$4 million retirement payment and a supplemental pen-

sion in addition to his regular pension, the company said. He also will remain a consultant to the company for up to seven years, for which he will receive an unspecified annual fee.

Mr. Fomon, who worked his way up in Hutton's West Coast corporate finance department, helped build Hutton into one of the most successful brokerage firms, one of

the 10 largest on Wall Street, with capital of nearly \$1 billion.

But his career was tarnished two years ago, when the firm pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of federal mail and wire fraud in connection with a large-scale check-overdrafting scheme.

While no Hutton executives were charged in the case, the scandal hurt Hutton and led to Mr. Fomon's fall from power.

"I treasure the experiences and associations my career has offered me," Mr. Fomon said after the board of directors' monthly meeting Wednesday.

Under a retirement agreement,

Mr. Fomon may not compete directly or indirectly with any of Hutton's principal business activities, but he is permitted to engage in general business and financial activities.

Officials at the firm said that Mr. Fomon would be in a position to provide advice on corporate finance, mergers and buyouts, which hopes to do through a small investment banking "boutique."

These sources said it was not clear who, if anyone, would be appointed chairman. But they said that the job would not go to the chief executive officer, Robert P. Ritterer. They added that the title was likely to be given to one of the firm's outside directors.

Last November, Mr. Fomon relinquished the title of chief executive officer to Mr. Ritterer. In

February, when he surrendered his management functions, speculation grew that he would soon retire.

Hutton's problems with the scandal, compounded by a sharp decline in profits, made it vulnerable to a takeover, but the firm rejected inquiries.

Marks & Spencer Pretax Profit Advances 18%*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Marks & Spencer PLC, Britain's largest retailer, said Wednesday that pretax profit for the year ending March 31 jumped 18 percent to £432.1 million (\$730 million at current exchange rates) from £365.8 million the previous year.

The company cited a 13.5 percent gain in sales to £4.2 billion from £3.7 billion despite often unseasonable weather in the period.

Sales rose faster than Britain's retail average, and the company said increased its market share in all divisions.

Net profit attributable to shareholders surged 24 percent to £276 million from £222.4 million, with earnings per share rising to 10.4 pence from 8.4 pence. The annual dividend rose to 4.5 pence per share from 3.9 pence.

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clear who, if anyone, would be appointed chairman. But they said that the job would not go to the chief executive officer, Robert P. Ritterer. They added that the title was likely to be given to one of the firm's outside directors.

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scandal, compounded by a sharp

decline in profits, made it vulnera-

ble to a takeover, but the firm re-

jected inquiries.

Trafalgar Profit Falls 26%; Group Cites QE2 Refitting*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

LONDON — Trafalgar House PLC, the property, engineering and shipping group, reported Wednesday that pretax profit for the first six months of its fiscal year fell 26 percent from a year earlier.

The company said pretax profit for the six months ended March 31 fell to £54.1 million (\$91 million at current exchange rates) from £72.7 million in the first half a year earlier. Earnings per share fell to 11 pence (16.5 cents) from 16.7 pence. Revenue was flat at £1.03 billion, compared with £976 million.

The company attributed the decline in part to unusually high profit a year earlier and to the refitting of the Queen Elizabeth 2, which put the ship out of service during the latest period.

Sir Nigel Brookes, the company's chairman, said that the results were "much as predicted." Some analysts said they had been expecting slightly worse results, with a pretax profit of about £50 million. Trafalgar's share price rose after the announcement to 1,200 passengers. (AP, Reuters)

close at 369 pence on the London Stock Exchange, up from 348 Tues-

Trafalgar House is emerging from a difficult period in most of its activities and prospects have improved since the winter, Sir Nigel said. A higher rate of dividend growth should resume in proportion to the company's performance he added.

Sir Nigel noted that the figures on the first half ended March 31 did not contain significant profits from the sale of investments, which contributed £25.6 million in the first half of the previous year.

Sir Nigel said the rewards from the refitting of the Q2 at a West German yard would become evident over the years to come.

The QE2 on Monday completed its first trans-Atlantic crossing since its 179-day refitting. The crossing was plagued with problems such as dry swimming pools, wet carpets, hot cabins and cold food, and the company has offered 40 percent refunds to the more than 1,200 passengers. (AP, Reuters)

COMPANY NOTES

BSN, the French food and beverage group, said it expects consolidated net profit for 1987 to rise at least 20 percent. The company reported 1.08 billion francs (\$181.8 million) consolidated net profit attributable to shareholders, last year. BSN also predicted that revenue would rise 19 percent in 1987, to 40 billion francs from 33.6 billion francs.

CRA Ltd., the Australian mining company, has agreed to take over the stake of CSR Ltd. in the sugar, mining and building materials group, in their Yandina co-cogina 50/50 iron ore joint venture in western Australia. The companies provided no details.

Data General Corp. introduced a full-function laptop personal computer, the Data General/One Model 21. The computer, which is compatible with the IBM PC/XT and weighs less than 12 pounds (5.4 kilograms), will cost \$1,695 in its basic form.

Elders IXL Ltd., the Australian brewer, said its British subsidiary, Courage Ltd., would join Grand Metropolitan PLC's Watney Mann and Truman Brewers Ltd. in brewing and selling Foster's Lager in Britain. Grand Metropolitan also will buy Courage's Saccott & Speck and Roberts & Cooper units for \$50 million.

Ford Motor Co. and its Ford Motor Credit Co. unit have had \$25 billion of debt upgraded by Moody's

Investors Service Inc., which noted that Ford is in the fifth year of an earnings recovery. The company's senior notes, debentures and European debt were upgraded to AA-2 from A-1. The credit unit's subordinated debt was upgraded to AA-3 from A-2.

Kinmegal Gumi Ltd. Hong Kong, which is 70 percent owned by the Japanese construction company Kumagai Gumi Co., will seek a Hong Kong listing followed by an offer of 26 percent of its capital to the public, merchant banking sources said. The company will issue 67 million new shares at 2.5 Hong Kong dollars (\$19.50) each.

Panzhou Iron & Steel Co., in China's Sichuan province, is raising \$210 million to modernize and expand its existing plant facilities, Hong Kong banking sources said. The nine-year loan would have a four-year grace period. Interest is set at 1% point above the London interbank offered rate for the first four years, rising to 1% point during the last five years.

Phillips Petroleum Co. will shut down oil production for at least 28 days in July and August at Norway's North Sea Ekofisk field to conduct offshore rig maintenance work. Phillips, which is based in Oklahoma, produces about 185,000 barrels a day there, more than 10 percent of the total oil output from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

Dome Plans to Sign Merger With Amoco by May 14*United Press International*

TORONTO — Dome Petroleum Ltd. said Wednesday that it planned to sign a definitive merger agreement with Amoco Corp. by May 14, when Dome is scheduled to meet lenders who are demanding details of the U.S. oil giant's \$3.86 billion bid.

Analysts said that the announcement may prompt other suitors to sweeten their bids for Dome, a debt-ridden oil and gas company.

DeWolf Shaw of McCarthy Securities Ltd. in Toronto said that new bids for Dome might be submitted by TransCanada PipeLines Ltd. and Exxon Corp., whose earlier offers were rejected.

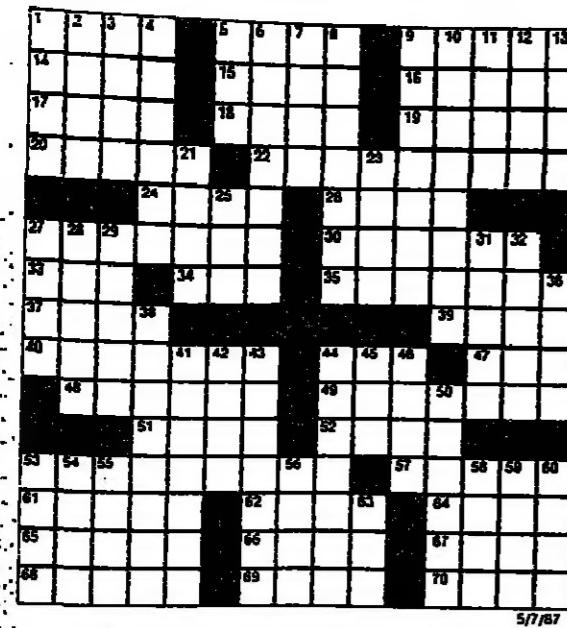
Amoco, based in Chicago, has proposed to merge Dome with its Canadian subsidiary, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co., making the unit Canada's largest oil and gas producer.

Despite an agreement in principle between Dome and Amoco, analysts say that Dome must consider

any new bid. The Canadian company has \$4.6 billion in debt and assets of \$3.7 billion.

In Calgary, Alberta, a spokesman for Dome said company officials would meet May 14 in Toronto to talk to about 60 lenders to present details of the U.S. oil giant's \$3.86 billion bid.

Dome will seek approval of the proposal, he said, but approval must come before the transaction closes.



ACROSS

- 1 Invoice
- 2 Mine, Bovary
- 3 Separate
- 4 Adams
- 5 Biblical kingdom
- 6 The South
- 7 Kiped
- 8 Fee servers
- 9 Ut,
- 10 Fill with joy
- 11 Writer of almost 2,000 poems
- 12 Marie Wilson role
- 13 Comfort
- 14 Holroyd, "Bell, Book and Candle" witch
- 15 Knights' horses
- 16 United
- 17 Small sailboat
- 18 Crowded together
- 19 "It is not —, or eye, we beauty call": Pope
- 20 Spicy savant?
- 21 Lower
- 22 Extinct ratite
- 23 Burnian refusal
- 24 Upon — of Earth: Gray

DOWN

- 1 — noire
- 2 Lion
- 3 Italian coin
- 4 Star ingredient
- 5 Feathered six-footer
- 6 Biting
- 7 "The Love"
- 8 Trouble for a tooth
- 9 Role Baruch played at D.C.
- 10 Cather subject
- 11 Imaginary Earth line

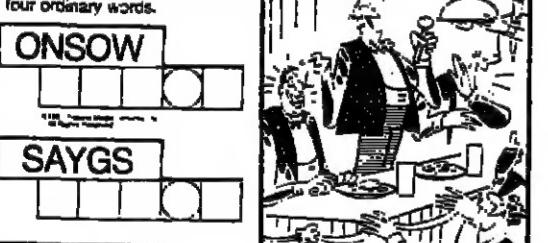
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DENNIS THE MENACE

"MR. WILSON SAYS HE WAS A LITTLE KID ONCE HIMSELF. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: **THE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNARL, FLOUT, TREATY, ALBINO
Answer: It's better to love a short guy than — NOT A FULL

WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA			
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW		
Aberdeen	21 78	13 24	Bangkok	C 78	F 78
Amsterdam	21 78	16 61	Betting	21 81	25 72
Athens	21 78	16 61	Home Kong	28 75	25 71
Barcelona	21 78	16 61	Manila	28 75	25 71
Basel	21 78	16 61	Seoul	28 75	7 45
Brussels	21 78	16 61	Singapore	28 75	7 45
Budapest	21 78	16 61	Tokyo	21 75	7 45
Copenhagen	21 78	16 61	Toronto	21 75	7 45
Den Haag	21 78	16 61	Turkey	21 75	7 45
Dresden	21 78	16 61	Vancouver	21 75	7 45
Eduardo	21 78	16 61	Vienna	21 75	7 45
Edinburgh	21 78	16 61	Winnipeg	21 75	7 45
Frankfurt	21 78	16 61	Zurich	21 75	7 45
Geneva	21 78	16 61			
Helsinki	21 78	16 61			
Istanbul	21 78	16 61			
Johannesburg	21 78	16 61			
Kuala Lumpur	21 78	16 61			
Lisbon	21 78	16 61			
London	21 78	16 61			
Madrid	21 78	16 61			
Milan	21 78	16 61			
Nicosia	21 78	16 61			
Paris	21 78	16 61			
Rome	21 78	16 61			
Stockholm	21 78	16 61			
Toronto	21 78	16 61			
Vancouver	21 78	16 61			
Vienna	21 78	16 61			
Winnipeg	21 78	16 61			
Zurich	21 78	16 61			

MIDDLE EAST

AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA			
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Aleks	Cape Town	Buenos Aires	24 75	10 50	Peru
Asmara	20 75	10 50	Caracas	20 75	10 50
Algiers	20 75	10 50	Mexico City	20 75	10 50
Antananarivo	20 75	10 50	Montevideo	20 75	10 50
Asmara	20 75	10 50	Porto Alegre	20 75	10 50
Asuncion	20 75	10 50	Santiago	20 75	10 50
Algiers	20 75	10 50	Uruguay	20 75	10 50
Antananarivo	20 75	10 50	Venezuela	20 75	10 50
Asmara	20 75	10 50			
Asuncion	20 75	10 50			
Algiers	20 75	10 50			
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Algiers	20 75	10 50			
Antananarivo	20 75	10 50			
Asmara	20 75	10 50			

SPORTS

Bell Carries No-Hitter Into Ninth; Orioles Win, 5-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Rookie Eric Bell knew he was holding the Minnesota Twins hitless, but he didn't realize the magnitude of such a feat at the Metrodome.

The 23-year-old left-hander, making only

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

his ninth major league start, held Minnesota to only one baserunner (a fourth-inning walk to Steve Lombardozzi) over the first eight innings of Baltimore's 5-4 victory Tuesday. But Greg Gagne opened the ninth by reaching first on shortstop Cal Ripken's error and Tom Nieto, the ninth-place batter in the order, followed with an end-of-the-bat bloopper on which left fielder Ken Goffart got a late jump.

"I don't know much about that," Bell said when told that no one has ever pitched a no-hitter in the five-year-old Metrodome, where a major league-high 223 home runs were hit last season.

"I felt good, real good," said Bell, 3-1. "Once I stepped on the mound, I knew my rhythm was there and I just had to not overthrow. I can't remember a game where I've had all three pitches" — fastball, curveball and changeup — "going like they did tonight. After the fifth inning I knew I had a no-hitter. You have to be crazy if you don't."

Nieto ended Bell's bid to become the first rookie to pitch a no-hitter since Oakland's Mike Warren on Sept. 29, 1983, against Chicago. Four Orioles have thrown no-hitters, the last by Jim Palmer against Oakland on August 13, 1968.

One out after Nieto's single, Lombardozzi singled home Gagne. That was all for Bell, who had struck out seven. "We were happy that they took that out," said Tom Kelly, the Minnesota manager. "We weren't doing a thing against him. We were a little embarrassed by him."

Lakers 125, Warriors 116: In Inglewood, California, James Worthy scored 18 of his 28 points in a 49-point third quarter that carried Los Angeles to victory over Golden State.

The Lakers trailed by 62-55 at halftime before a blistering running game produced an NBA playoff mark for a third period (the old record, 47, had been accomplished twice).

In the quarter, Michael Cooper added 13 points — 9 on 3-pointers — and Earvin Johnson 11.

Cochy Pat Riley called it "one of the best quarters, for 12 minutes of sustained action, that we've ever had." George Karl, the losing coach, agreed. "I really don't think we lost our composure," he said. "They were just playing so well. That was the most beautiful basketball I've ever seen."

(UPI, AP)

Celtics 111, Bucks 98: In Boston, Larry Bird scored 40 points and pulled down 11 rebounds, making up for the absence of all-star forward Kevin McHale, who severely sprained his right ankle in the first round against Chicago.

It was a season-high eighth straight victory for the Celtics, who never trailed. Their 13th consecutive home playoff victory moved them within one of the league record set by the 1949-51 Minneapolis-Pearl series.

Dale Ellis gave Seattle the lead for good on a 20-foot (6.09-meter) jump shot at 1:33 left and finished with 30 points, but Tuesday night to guide the Sonics to a 99-97 victory in Game 2 of the best-of-seven series. Game 3 switches to Seattle on Thursday.

Elsewhere, Atlanta topped Detroit to even their semifinal series, 1-1, while the Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics took 1-0 leads by downing the Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors, respectively.

Seattle (39-43 during the season) beat the second-best team in the conference, the Dallas Mavericks, in four games in the opening round. They have won five straight post-season games. The Rockets upset the Lakers in the conference finals last year before losing to Boston in the league championship.

"It was unlikely for us to even be in the playoffs," said Ellis. "much less beat the Rockets twice at home."

Xavier McDaniel added 22 for

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ART BUCHWALD

A Day in the Life of Ollie

WASHINGTON — The hardest thing to believe is that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North was able to do all the things he is said to have done in the last few years. The mind boggles at how he kept all those balls in the air.

I can just imagine a simple day in the life of that gunning machine.

"Fawn, I have to go to China tomorrow to pick up some guns for the contras. Book me on a Pan Am flight to Beijing. Hold it a minute. I just found a note here that the Poles will see me on my request for the land-to-air missiles we're trying to buy. Fix my ticket so I can stop in Warsaw on my way back from Beijing."

"But Ollie, you can't go to China tomorrow. You're scheduled to brief all the contributors of the freedom fighting foundation at the Kennedy Center."

"I'll talk to them at breakfast and fly to China in the afternoon."

"You're booked in Miami in the morning to address the anti-Castro Cubans. You were going to do that on your way to Grenada. The anti-Castro meeting is important because they're trying to raise money to invade Cuba."

"I'll do that after Poland. By the way, I have to stop off in Geneva to arrange financing for arms we're giving Iran."

Rush Hour Verse
In Time With the Trains*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Battling to make themselves heard over the noise of the rush hour, 12 poets read their works at London's Waterloo railroad station Tuesday night to launch a promotion program for contemporary verse in Britain.

Called "Poetry Live" and organized by the Poetry Society and the Book Trust, the eight-day program involves 250 poets taking part in 300 events across Britain. "Poetry Live" will culminate in an international gathering of poets at London's Albert Hall on May 12.

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THE RELATION Between the development of conflict & terrorism, Dr. Ben-on Morris, President of Michaels International University, USA, Conference Chairman, will speak at the 1st Annual Seminar on Conflict & Terrorism, Sat. May 9, 1987, Hotel de la Paix, 45 Blvd de la Tour Maubourg, 75007 Paris, France 35F. Mr. Maurice, Paris 45 61 92 32.

FEELING low? - having problems? SOON HELP WILL BE THERE. 3 pm. 11 June Tel. Paris 47 23 83.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in Paris, 100 Rue Jacob, 75006 Paris, France 03 20. Netherlands 020 25057.

BUN, N.Y. TIMES - Export delivery, Write Peter, PCB 2, B1000 Brussels.

PERSONALS
BUD MIGLIOUO FROM DUBLIN, Col. former. Contact after April 30th, 1987. From Ireland, 1980 to 1985. Located in Luxembourg, France or tel. me. France 97 57 34 17.

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